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## LITERATURE

## TWO ASPECTS OF ISLAM.

'THE MYSTICS OF ISLAM' should be an attractive title to-day, and Dr. Nicholson's little book reveals a side of religious thought which is well worth attention. "All thinking religious Moslems are mystics," said Prof. D. B. Macdonald in his illuminating 'Aspects of Islam'; and he added, "all, too, are pantheists, but some do not know it." Much the same thing may be said about a good many "thinking religious" Christians in the present day, when mysticism is conspicuously in the air; but Christian mystics may be astonished to find their profoundest emotions and most secret aspirations expressed by Moslems of the Middle Ages. Yet there is really nothing surprising in this, since mysticism gives the spiritual content of what is common to all theistic religions, and "all mystical experiences ultimately meet in a single point," however apparently various the ways by which it is approached. The paths by which we seek God, say the Sufis, "are in number as the souls of men." Therefore Sufism, or Mohammedan mysticism, is no sect, and does not lend itself to sectarianism; it is rare to find a Sufi among the Shi'ah. It professes no dogmatic system, but teaches only the path to God, through the stages of repentance, abstinence, renunciation,

poverty, patience, trust, and satisfaction, from the purgative to the illuminative, and finally the contemplative life, until the soul at last "passes away" and unites with ultimate Reality. "The whole of Sufism," however—and in this it differs from Buddhism—

"rests on the belief that when the individual self is lost, the Universal Self is found; or, in religious language, that ecstasy affords the only means by which the soul can directly communicate and become united with God. Asceticism, purification, love, gnosis, saintship—all the leading ideas of Sufism—are developed from this cardinal principle."

But, unlike Nirvana, the cessation of individuality, the "passing away" (*jana*) of the Sufi implies continuance of real existence (*baga*). "He who dies to self lives in God"; but this immortality seems to be quite impersonal—self-annihilation in deification.

The Sufi doctrine that "the kingdom of God is within you," and the absolute supremacy of the infallible conscience, logically imply antinomianism; and there have been Moslem mystics, as well as Christian mystics, who repudiated all religious and moral law. Logic, however, makes little appeal to Orientals, who are usually quite unconscious of the incongruity of contradictory beliefs. "There are some occasions," as Dr. Nicholson says, "when intense moral feeling is worth any amount of accurate thinking"; and the Sufi as a rule felt intensely and morally, and usually managed to accommodate his mysticism with the practice of the Mohammedan religion. Nothing would appear less compatible than the immanent universal spirit of love of the Sufis, and the awful transcendent God of the Koran; but to divines nothing is impossible. The Sufi teachers picked out what few mystical sentences they could discover in "the Book," and interpreted others to suit their views, and, we must admit, forged a whole collection of "Traditions" to match the orthodox Traditions of the Prophet, which were not themselves above suspicion. It was obvious that men who derived their religious convictions direct from the immanent divinity could not attach great importance to the doctrine of Mohammed, even though some held him to be the Logos; but not many actually repudiated Islam like Abu-Sa'id b. Abu-l-Kheyr, who wrote:—

Not until every mosque beneath the sun  
Lies ruined will our holy work be done;  
And never will true Musalman appear  
Till faith and infidelity are one.

A good many, however, took the gnostic view that all types of religion are of much the same value or worthlessness, and that

The true mosque in a pure and holy heart  
Is builded: there let all men worship God;  
For there He dwells, not in a mosque of stone.

But Ghazzali's philosophical and moderate method of bringing Islam and mysticism into some kind of harmony has commended itself to many centuries of Moslems, and bridges the gulf in a way that many find satisfactory. On the other hand, Sufism has saved Islam from

dry formalism. As Dr. Nicholson well says:—

"Undoubtedly [the Sufis] have done a great work for Islam. They have deepened and enriched the lives of millions by ruthlessly stripping off the husk of religion and insisting that its kernel must be sought, not in any formal act, but in cultivation of spiritual feelings and in purification of the inward man. This was a legitimate and most fruitful development of the Prophet's teaching. But the Prophet was a strict monotheist, while the Sufis, whatever they may pretend or imagine, are theosophists, pantheists, or monists."

He adds that "most of the great mediaeval Sufis lived saintly lives, dreaming of God, intoxicated with God," and he utterly repudiates, as "both superficial and incorrect," Dr. Inge's remark that they "appear, like true Asiatics, to have attempted to give a sacramental and symbolic character to the indulgence of their passions." The erotic imagery of the Sufi poets was adopted as the only means of vividly interpreting mystical experience. "Love is the essence of all creeds," and only through the images of human love could divine love be expressed.

"The love thus symbolized [adds Dr. Nicholson] is the emotional element in religion, the rapture of the seer, the courage of the martyr, the faith of the saint, the only basis of moral perfection and spiritual knowledge. Practically it is self-renunciation and self-sacrifice, the giving up of all possessions—wealth, honour, will, life, and whatever else men value—for the sake of the Beloved without any thought of reward."

So the saintly woman Rabi'a prayed a thousand years ago:—

"O God, if I worship Thee in fear of Hell, burn me in Hell; and if I worship Thee in hope of Paradise, exclude me from Paradise; but if I worship Thee for Thine own sake, withhold not Thine everlasting Beauty."

Dr. Nicholson has been engaged for twenty years in collecting materials for a great history of Oriental mysticism, and this little book—the only adequate introduction to the subject as yet published in England—has profited by this wealth; for he is able throughout to let the Moslem mystics speak for themselves. Many of his most striking extracts will be unfamiliar even to Orientalists, and few, indeed, could understand the cryptic utterances of Niffari without the translator's explanatory commentary. His discussion of the Sufi theory of the origin of evil is specially noteworthy, and so is his chapter on 'The Unitive State.'

Of Dr. Nicholson's learning nothing need be said; but the grace and fidelity of his translations deserve special praise. English readers must not be deterred from a study of this brilliant book by the frequent use of Arabic terms. In philosophy and theology precision of terminology is essential—we wish this had always been realized—and the Arabic terms are necessary to exact interpretation. All mystics will read with delight this sympathetic exposition of a deeply interesting branch of their religion.

*The Mystics of Islam.* By Reynold A. Nicholson. (Bell & Sons, 2s. 6d. net.)

*Spanish Islam: a History of the Moslems in Spain.* By Reinhart Dozy. Translated, with a Biographical Introduction and Additional Notes, by Francis Griffin Stokes. (Chatto & Windus, ll. 1s. net.)

Dozy's 'Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne,' which Mr. Stokes has translated with notes, needs no criticism at this time. It was published in 1861, and has triumphantly faced the world of scholarship for over half a century. It is beyond any question a work of the highest authority, based on an exhaustive study of the sources then printed and in manuscript, and written with fine historical insight and a just sense of proportion. Dozy, in fact, was one of the historians whose conception of history-writing has recently been emphasized by Mr. George Trevelyan, to the confusion of the academic dovecots. Dutch as he was by birth, Dozy wrote in French like the Frenchman he was by descent, and the literary merits of his work equal its profound learning. It is a really fascinating book, and makes the most brilliant and wonderful period of Spanish history a living scene. No serious attack on any of its positions has been made in the past fifty years, and the researches of more recent explorers in Spanish records and Arabic texts have produced little beyond a few verbal corrections. Mr. Whishaw, indeed, in his 'Arabic Spain' offered some criticisms of Dozy's work which were not to be ignored; but the motive seems to have been rather to rehabilitate Conde and Gayangos, both of whom were disparaged by Dozy with too much of the scholar's acrimony, than to depose the great Dutch historian from his acknowledged supremacy. There are matters, and even periods, where Dozy needs to be supplemented and revised; but, as a whole, his history is a consummate work of art as well as of learning.

It is curious that it should be translated only now into English; though some people will wonder why a French book should be translated at all. The justification, we think, lies in its established position as the supreme authority on its subject, and in the fact that English people, whatever they may say, prefer to read books in their own language.

They will unquestionably enjoy Mr. Stokes's book. He has done his work admirably, and no one who did not look at the title-page would guess that the book was a translation. It reads like an original English composition in excellent style. In other words, it is a free version rather than a closely literal rendering; but, although here and there we miss a little of the original, the translation preserves the essential meaning, and loses nothing of the scholarship. We are not sure that we like the plan of "lumping" Dozy's references to his Arabic authorities together at the end of chapters; it makes verification onerous. On the other hand, Mr. Stokes's additional notes are often useful, though he does not include the results of recent Spanish researches on matters of detail. This spirited translation is a worthy reproduction of a famous history.

*Club Makers and Club Members.* By T. H. S. Escott. (T. Fisher Unwin, 12s. 6d. net.)

CLUB LIFE has attracted many pens, but it still lacks its comprehensive historian. Several individual institutions have fared very well, notably White's at the hands of Mr. Algernon Bourke. The subject as a whole, however, has never received satisfactory treatment, owing, no doubt, to its vastness and seductiveness. Where is authorship to begin? Primitive man had his club, for the village community in the earliest times had many of the essential features of sodality. Savage tribes had, and still have, their clubs, in some instances murder clubs. There are the Greek and Roman types, to which Mr. Escott duly alludes; and there are the mediæval guilds, which he passes over in silence. A Frazer, a Stubbs, a Macaulay, and some modern man about town—Mr. G. W. E. Russell, perhaps, with an autocratic printer's reader at his elbow—will have to enter into partnership before the ideal book on clubland is produced. Even so, the combination will have to be rigorously admonished to take up their member as he enters the October Club or the Athenæum, and to drop him as he starts homewards. This difficulty—a serious one, it must be confessed—has been too much for Mr. Escott, who wanders off into biography, political history, and kindred topics, until his book resembles less a saunter along Pall Mall than the aimless pilgrimage of some countryman through Soho before its maze had been pierced by modern thoroughfares.

In his discursive way Mr. Escott writes interestingly about Hockley's Court of Good Company, the gatherings at the Mermaid, the Apollo, and the Rota. He brings original information to bear upon the Civil Club, half tavern society, half commercial "combine," which met continuously in the City from its foundation in 1669 to its final dinner in 1877. These early associations, as Mr. Escott notes, were migratory: they met at their favourite eating-house or coffee-house, and moved to other quarters when attracted by better fare or accommodation. The wits to whom Dryden discoursed at Will's were a club to all intents and purposes; the Kit-Cat, with its excursions to the Upper Flask at Hampstead and to Jacob Tonson's house at Barn Elms—now, though Mr. Escott does not tell us so, the head-quarters of the Ranelagh Club—was a club both in fact and in name. The evolution was as simple as Huxley held the origin of species to have been. The unfit—the bore and the rustic intruder—had to be eliminated; a room was therefore reserved for the elect at the coffee-houses, and out of these modest beginnings grew the temples of luxury and ease which we know.

With Swift and Addison to guide him, Mr. Escott keeps himself fairly well in hand as he discourses on the Wednesday Club, with Whiggism and banking as its motives, and the October Club, where the

Tory squires forgathered under the fussy direction of Mat Prior. His account of the foundation of White's, however, is confused, though Mr. Algernon Bourke has clearly indicated the difference between the Old and the Young Club and their relationship with Arthur's. 'The Modern Club Model Created' serves well enough for a title to the chapter, but we get too much about Horace Walpole and Colley Cibber. Brooks's and Boodle's come off better, and Mr. Escott is to be congratulated on the skill with which he has constructed an adequate narrative concerning the latter institution in spite of its policy of silence.

The author draws a clear distinction between clubs of the earlier kind—tavern-clubs, as he calls them—and clubs with club-houses. "The" Club, founded by Dr. Johnson, and Grillion's belong to the first class. The second had, during the first half of the nineteenth century, a good example in the Alfred, with its queer mixture of dandies and bishops. Then we come to the Carlton, promoted by that astute of Whips, "Billy" Holmes, and the Reform, with "Bear" Ellice as its chief organizer. Mr. Escott imports much oral tradition into his pages, and though some of it may be legendary, it is all amusing. We like the picture of Hudson, the "Railway King," after fortune had deserted him, still eigning in the Carlton smoking-room, where, as he used to boast, not without pathos, "they have made me their chairman." Even better is the story of Lord Abergavenny stopping Disraeli, arrayed in the flaming costume which he imagined to be the attire of a country gentleman, on the steps with "Dizzy, this will never do. For Heaven's sake go back to Curzon Street and change!" Many will learn for the first time that the foundation of the Junior Carlton was mainly due to Markham Spofforth, of the firm of Baxter, Rose & Norton, who secured Lord Derby's consent, with the proviso of "the curtain not drawing up until the house was full."

Cellars and kitchens contain no secrets for Mr. Escott. We get much information of the securing of fine vintages from Crockford's sale and other sources. Those illustrious chefs Ude and Soyer make their bow, and we are told that Col. Mure, the historian, was wont to make presents to the Athenæum of Greek turkeys fattened on the olives of Hymettus, for he had acclimatized both on his Scottish estate. But gastronomy is a lost art.

Though Mr. Escott's survey is wide, it cannot be called complete. Among literary clubs we find no mention of the Yorick, which has a character of its own. Sports and pastimes fare even worse; the Four-in-Hand and the Badminton are included, but the Isthmian, the Sports—occupying a house where the Junior Oxford and Cambridge, familiarly known as the "Jock," carried on a brief existence—and the National Sporting Club are omitted. The last is the more to be regretted because the history of its numerous predecessors in Covent Garden—such as Evans's and Paddy Green's song

and supper rooms, and the Falstaff and short-lived New clubs—was surely well worth recovering.

Mr. Escott should have asked some literary friend to read his proofs for him. We should then have been spared inadvertencies like "Lord William Russell" for William, Lord Russell; "Lord" Algernon Sidney; Carteret, "head of the Exchequer" instead of Secretary of State; "the Duke of York, afterwards William IV"; "Conversation Sharpe" with an *e*; and many more. Latin and French words have apparently been allowed to take their chance, and the result is sometimes surprising.

*Women Workers in Seven Professions.*  
Edited by Edith J. Morley. (Routledge & Sons, 6s. net.)

THERE can be no hesitation in recommending this book both to those who desire to investigate the conditions of women's public work in various directions and to those who are hesitating in their choice of a career. Prof. Edith Morley is responsible for the editing of the various essays, each comprising first-hand evidence from those in a position to speak authoritatively of the profession which they follow. Thus we find under the heading 'Teaching Profession' seven separate essays dealing with different branches of education by specialists in them. 'The Medical Profession' is treated by Dr. Christine Murrell, with a subdivision devoted to dentistry by Mrs. Eva Handley Read. Under 'The Nursing Profession' are no fewer than twelve essays describing varieties of work embraced under this title. The work of women as 'Sanitary Inspectors and Health Visitors' is in the hands of Mrs. F. J. Green. Sections on 'Women in the Civil Service,' 'Women Clerks and Secretaries,' and 'Acting as a Profession for Women'—the last by Miss Lena Ashwell—are included, with several tables, one of which, showing the cost and duration of education in arts and science and the scholarships available for women students at the various British Universities, is specially valuable.

As regards the genesis of the book, Prof. Morley, on behalf of the Studies Committee of the Fabian Women's Group, writes:—

"The present economic position of women bristles with anomalies. It is the outcome of long ages of serfdom, when women toiled continuously to produce wealth which, if they were married, they could enjoy only at the good pleasure of their lords—ages when the work of most women was conditioned and subordinated by male dominance. Yet in those days the working housewife commanded the consideration always conceded to a bread-winner—even when dependent. In modern times women's economic position has been undermined by the helpless dependence engendered amongst the well-to-do by 'parasitism' resulting from nineteenth-century luxury.... Now a new force is at work—woman's demand for freedom to work and to choose her sphere of work, as well as for the right to dispose of what she gains."

This book forms the firstfruits of the material accumulated by a group of women of the Fabian Society who, some six years ago, banded themselves together to unravel the tangled skein of women's economic subjection, and discover how its knots were tied.

However different their outlook in other ways, however dissimilar their work, all who have contributed to the volume insist, unanimously and strongly, on two points—that equal pay for equal work is not only a measure of justice to women, but also imperative in the interests of men, and that the attempt to enforce upon professional women resignation on marriage is economically unsound and racially dangerous.

The chapters on 'Medicine and Dentistry' may be construed as invitations to the woman with some means of her own to enter professions where she is likely to find much personal satisfaction and valuable opportunities for public service. Nursing in all its branches still suffers economically from its development out of the religious sisterhoods, and from the low traditions associated with the Sairey Gamps and Betsey Prigs; also, perhaps even mainly, from the difficulties under present conditions of forming any strong trade union for nurses. So far as women in the Civil Service are concerned, the State is far from being the model employer one would fain imagine it to be, and it is not surprising that few of the ablest and most qualified women are attracted to enter its service. Those responsible for the essays dealing with it are at no pains to conceal their opinions on the detrimental effects of the political disfranchisement of their sex. It remains, however, for Miss Lena Ashwell to strike a note of unmistakable warning. Acting, she says, is becoming a profession in which it is only possible to survive if the worker has some private means or a supplementary trade, and she supports her statement by many facts and figures.

*The Life of Sir Frederick Weld, G.C.M.G., a Pioneer of Empire.* By Alice, Lady Lovat. (John Murray, 16s. net.)

THE history of the Dominions has been made so rapidly that many will be disposed to ask who Sir Frederick Weld may have been. Alice, Lady Lovat supplies the answer in this unaffected biography, which, based on his letters and journals, tells the story of his high-minded career just as it should be told. She duly prefaces it with an account of the old Roman Catholic family, the Welds of Lulworth, Chideock, and elsewhere, from which he sprang. But as some of the genealogy supplied is of the legendary kind, we are rather surprised to find no mention of Edward Weld, the first husband of Mrs. Fitzherbert.

Frederick Weld's inclinations were for the Army, but, as his cousin Lord Arundell of Wardour shrewdly advised him, the profession was too expensive for one of

his prospects. He emigrated accordingly to New Zealand in 1843—if we read Lady Lovat's somewhat dateless narrative correctly—and entered into partnership with his cousin Hugh Clifford and William Vavasour, also of his religion. The trials of the young settlers were severe, but they "won through." Floods, starvation, mosquitoes, disease among their sheep, and the obstructiveness of the natives, who under the weak administration of Governor Fitzroy had got out of hand, were light-heartedly endured. They gained experience and turned over their capital. Removal to a more suitable station gave Weld some leisure, and we find him making an expedition through unexplored territory to the famous Te Tarata terraces, destroyed by the earthquake of 1886, and even sailing to Hawaii to witness the effects of the eruption of Mauna Loa.

Lady Lovat makes a great point of Weld's refusal to join the nominated Council when invited by Sir George Grey. We consider that she exaggerates the difference between the two, which was one rather of degree than of kind. The Governor was no enemy to representative institutions, but he was cautious, and Weld optimistic. The pair, at any rate, worked loyally together after Weld, in one of New Zealand's darkest hours, had undertaken to form a Ministry. That Government accomplished much within a brief period. The capital was shifted from Auckland to more accessible Wellington; order was introduced into financial chaos; and, above all, the "self-reliant" policy of depending on Colonial volunteers, not on British regulars, who could not cope with *pahs* and bush warfare, received a satisfactory trial.

Weld was offered the Governorship of Western Australia during a visit to England in 1869 to recruit his health. He proved himself the right man to put heart into a derelict colony. In his tours of inspection he visited the scattered settlements and patiently inquired into local demands. The Forrest expedition opened up communications with South Australia, and a relaxation of the land laws opened the way for railroads. By supporting the mission of the Benedictine, Bishop Salvado, he taught the colonists, who had previously regarded the natives as wild beasts, to treat them with humanity. Before he left Perth at the end of 1874, Weld had laid the foundations of representative government, but his letter to Lord Granville seems to show that his enthusiasm for democracy had abated. The old convict element complicated the problem, no doubt.

The Governorship of Tasmania—his "Capua," as he called it—limited the scope of Weld's energies; still, he looked carefully after the defences. In 1880 he was transferred to the Straits Settlements. At this point an excellent Preface by Sir Hugh Clifford, the son of Weld's old friend, and present Governor of the Gold Coast, admits us to a clear conception of his qualities as a ruler. He had his defects; through his high simplicity he was a poor judge of men, though his association with officials

of exceptional ability prevented him from making many mistakes. A statesman rather than an administrator, he was inclined to neglect the Colony and to devote his attention to the Native States. But their future happened to be the question of the hour, and it was Weld's wisdom to perceive that the rigid system of a Crown Colony would not serve; so he set his face against annexation, and made our influence to be felt through British Residents. He did not live to see the federation of the Malay States; none the less, his seven years' work at Singapore enabled that system to come into being.

#### WALTER SCOTT AND THE BORDER.

IT was certainly an excellent idea to follow the footsteps of Scott through the scenes of his poems and novels as Mr. Oleott has done in 'The Country of Sir Walter Scott.' Few writers have so constantly or accurately described scenes of natural beauty or historic interest, and the author of the book before us rightly observes that very many of the scenes remain exactly as Sir Walter described them. He garners his impression into three excellent sentences when he says:—

"The mountains and valleys, the rivers, lakes, and waterfalls, the wild ruggedness of the seaside cliffs, the quaint little old-fashioned villages, the ruined castles and abbeys, all brought back memories of the romances which he had so charmingly set among these scenes. It was actually like living the Waverley novels to see them. And in seeing them we came to know, on intimate terms, Sir Walter himself; to feel the genial influence of his presence as if he were a fellow traveller, and to love him as his companions had done a century ago."

This is certainly the experience of every one who has visited the same scenes in the same spirit. No writer ever put more of the scenery of his stories into himself, or put more of himself into the scenery; and the impression is as vivid to-day as it was a century ago.

We take the writer, from some allusions to Colorado and Rhode Island, and from the unpleasant phrase, "I mailed a photograph," to be an American; and if so, he certainly offers an excellent example. He is discriminating as well as enthusiastic, elaborate without being prosy, quick at seeing and noting, knowing what to look for, and not content till he has found it. He has covered a great extent of country in his pious pursuit of his hero and his hero's heroes, from Lerwick southwards as far as Scott went himself.

Briefly, what he has to tell—apart from such places as Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Woodstock, or Cumnor, or Kenilworth, where one never quite feels that Scott is the dominant spirit; or Edinburgh, where

the history is too vast to be limited even to what was told of it by the Wizard of the North—falls into two great main divisions, which no lover of Scott to-day should be happy till he has seen and studied. They are the scenery of Loch Lomond and the Trossachs, with the clachan of Aberfoyle, Loch Achray, Loch Katrine, and Ellen's Isle—the land *par excellence* of 'The Lady of the Lake' and 'Rob Roy'; and the valley of the Tweed, with the four magnificent Norman abbeys, Melrose and Dryburgh, Kelso and Jedburgh, the exquisite beauty of the river itself, and Abbotsford, the most perfect example we know of a great author's environment as he made it for himself. In each of these Mr. Oleott is fully at home. We only regret that he did not dwell more particularly on the exquisite beauty of Dryburgh—its position; the Tweed at the bend of the abbey; the ruins and their admirable keeping. A word might have been spared for Fairy Glen; and Jedburgh is far more magnificent and interesting than a reader of Mr. Oleott's book would guess. As for Selkirk, the memory is too sad, as one goes along the "Shirra's road," for one to wish any more.

In the case of a book which should certainly reach a second and cheaper edition for frequent use, it is worth while to notice a few points for alteration. It is a pity to tell the story of the bears of Bradwardine twice, and assign a different origin to them each time, and to repeat three times the record of the generosity of Sir William Forbes. It is a curious way to express the author's meaning to say that "the best way to see the Trossachs is to read 'The Lady of the Lake.'" It was not Jacobites (who would have been rather out of date) who welcomed Prince Charlie at Holyrood, but Jacobites. The statement about Scott himself meeting "an old veteran of the German wars, Dalgetty," is at least ambiguous. Edgar of Ravenswood was certainly not "killed by a fall from his horse" (p. 228).

A pathetic interest attaches to 'Highways and Byways in the Border,' for it includes some of the last work of Andrew Lang. It is a book he was peculiarly fitted to complete, but the pen fell from his hand when, as we understand, he had written only some forty pages. To him, a son of Selkirk, more, perhaps, than to any other Borderer, every burn and stream, every glen and hill of that pleasant land, was full of ballad notes, history, and romance. It is many a year since he wrote those verses wherein he spoke of

Old songs that sung themselves to me,  
Sweet through a boy's day-dream.

But it was not alone in a boy's day-dream that they sounded. To the end they echoed and re-echoed in his heart, and no other voice spoke to him so eloquently as that of Tweed. "When one comes back to the Border," he wrote, after a visit to famed Killarney, "there one finds the same beauty one used to see in the face of one's mother, or of one's old nurse." It is finely said, and who can forget that significant remark in the introduction to

Mr. Charles Murray's 'Hamewith' ? "I am never so happy as when I cross the Tweed at Berwick from the South" Lang's love of the Border hills, "the great round-backed, kindly solemn hills of Tweed, Yarrow, and Ettrick," his devotion to the streams beside whose banks the summers of his boyhood were spent, never lessened with the passing years. In prose and in verse they continually broke out; and we have yet to learn why he sleeps his last long sleep at St. Andrews instead of in his beloved Borderland. Did he not write

My cradle-song, nor other hymn  
I'd choose, nor gentler requiem dear,  
Than Tweed's, that through death's twilight dim  
Mourned in the latest Minstrel's ear?

This, then, is a book with a double interest—an interest for its subject, an interest for what it contains of Andrew Lang's latest writing. Mr. John Lang modestly disclaims his inability to cope with the theme on the lines which his brother would doubtless have followed. Andrew Lang's unrivalled knowledge of "the memories, legends, ballads, and nature of the Border" would, we think, have led him to show various important events in a light different from that in which Mr. John Lang's less intimate acquaintance with the past has enabled him to speak of them. But on the whole, the book is an eminently valuable contribution to the series in which it appears.

How could it be otherwise in the hands of any fairly competent writer? For here is a "land of romance," unrivalled for its wealth of interest, from the time of the building of the Roman Wall downwards. The saints; the monks; the wizards; the reivers; the Covenanters; the battles; the Border feuds; the smugglers; the gypsies; the expeditions to the Border of the ill-fated Stuarts; the "Flowers of the Forest," all "wedge away" at Flodden; Yarrow, ballad-haunted, with its memories of Scott and Hogg and Leyden and Christopher North; Ettrick, recalling Boston of 'The Fourfold State'; Earlston, home of the half-mythical Thomas the Rhymer; the Eildon Hills; Cowdenknowes, with its "bonnie, bonnie broom" of national song; Ashiestiel and Abbotsford and "fair Melrose"; the "glittering and resolute streams of Tweed"; Peebles, celebrated in a poem by the Royal James—what a country it is! Between them the brothers Lang realize it all for us in this delightful volume.

Andrew Lang's part in the work might have been definitely distinguished; but those who know his style will have little difficulty in picking out his pages. Long ago he deplored the incursion of the "tripper" and the stinking motor-car upon the silence and sweetness of "lone St. Mary's," and here the protest is reiterated almost to tiresomeness. Indeed, a finical reviewer would say that there is altogether too much of protest in the book: protest against the pollution of the Border streams to the detriment of the angler's interest; protest against the modern disregard of ancient historical remains, which allows of such remains

being carted away, and perhaps converted into a "jerry" building. We cordially agree in deplored all that, but too much is made of it in this volume. Otherwise we find it an eminently satisfactory piece of work, and we hope it will be largely read by holiday-makers and others whose interests are in

Old, unhappy, far-off things,  
And battles long ago.

Mr. Hugh Thomson's illustrations, 150 or more, are all marked by his usual delicate artistry. They add a special charm to the book.

## BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

### THEOLOGY.

**Authorised Daily Prayer Book (HEBREW-ENGLISH)**, Annotated Edition, with Historical and Explanatory Notes, and Additional Matter, compiled in accordance with the Plans of the Rev. S. Singer by Israel Abrahams, cloth 3/6, leather 5/— Eyre & Spottiswoode

The notes of the present edition, by the Reader in Rabbinic at Cambridge University, are mainly devotional, but he has also given "some account of the history and some indication of the sources of the component parts of the liturgy."

**Clark (Albert C.), THE PRIMITIVE TEXT OF THE GOSPELS AND ACTS**, 4/ net.

Oxford University Press  
The author compares different MSS., and discusses interpolations and omissions.

**Clayton (Rev. H. J.), STUDIES IN THE ROMAN CONTROVERSY**, 2/6 net. Robert Scott

A portion of this book is based on a course of lectures delivered in Croydon last Lent, and various chapters are reproduced from articles in *The National Church, English Church Review*, and *The Croydon Guardian*.

**Craig (Rev. Robert), APOSTOLIC RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION**, an Exposition of the First Chapter of St. Paul's Letter to the Philippians, 6/- Holden & Hardingham

A discussion of St. Paul's message to the early Christians.

**Harada (Tasuku), THE FAITH OF JAPAN**, 5/6 net. Macmillan

Originally delivered in the form of lectures at Hartford Theological Seminary. The writer's object has been to interpret the spirit of old Japanese faith to "fellow-Christians of another race."

**Modern Oxford Tracts: THE MORAL PERFECTION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST**, by H. L. Goudge; **THE SOLIDARITY OF THE FAITH**, by Charles Gore; **THE THREEFOLD STRAND OF BELIEF**, by Henry Scott Holland; **THE RELATION OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH TO THE NON-EPISCOPAL COMMUNION**, by W. J. Sparrow Simpson, 6d. net each. Longmans

This series of tracts has resulted from the discussions of a small Conference of Clergy who met in Oxford "to consider a difficulty with which some of them have had to deal extensively in their ministry."

### POETRY.

**Bangs (John Kendrick), THE FOOTHILLS OF PARNASSUS**, 5/6 net. Macmillan

This collection of poems is divided under the headings 'In Lyric Vein,' 'In Lighter Strain,' and 'The Deeper Note.' Some have already appeared in *Harper's*, *Munsey's*, and other magazines.

**Bohn's Popular Library: BLAKE'S POETICAL WORKS, HENRY VAUGHAN'S POETICAL WORKS, EMERSON'S POETICAL WORKS**, 1/ net each. Bell

This edition of Blake contains the prefatory memoir by Mr. W. M. Rossetti; and three poems which on account of copyright were omitted from the 1874 Aldine edition, of which this is a reprint, are here included.

The Vaughan volume, also a reprint from the Aldine edition, contains the selection made by H. F. Lyte.

The volume of Emerson contains the poems as published in 1847, 1867, and 1876, with some additional pieces; the text has been collated and revised by Mr. George Sampson.

**Cowling (George H.), A YORKSHIRE TYKE**, Rustic Tunes, mainly in the Doric Mode, 1/6 net.

Grant Richards

A slight collection of verses in the Yorkshire dialect, with a Preface by the author.

**Macmillan (Michael), THE BRUCE OF BANNOCKBURN**, 3/6 net. Stirling, Eneas Mackay

A translation into modern verse of the greater portion of Barbour's 'Bruce,' with an Introduction and notes. The translator has aimed at a faithful and simple version of his original.

**Plowman (Max), THE GOLDEN HERESY**, 2/6 net. The Author, 48, Fitzroy Street, W.

Some of the pieces in this volume are entitled 'The Crimson Poppies,' 'A Marriage Song,' 'The Crazy Lad,' and 'Mary and Martha.'

**Unconditioned Songs.** Melbourne, S. J. Endacott

A small collection of verses on love and life in Australia.

### PHILOSOPHY.

**Carus (Paul), NIETZSCHE, AND OTHER EXONENTS OF INDIVIDUALISM**, 5/ net.

Open Court Publishing Co.

A study of Nietzsche's philosophy, with chapters on 'The Overman,' 'Zarathustra,' Mr. George Moore, 'Nietzsche's Disciples,' and 'The Principle of Valuation.'

**Plotinus, SELECT WORKS**, Thomas Taylor's Translation, edited, with Preface and Bibliography, by G. R. S. Mead, 1/ net. Bell

A new edition in "Bohn's Popular Library."

### HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Doheny (Michael), THE FELON'S TRACK; OR, HISTORY OF THE ATTEMPTED OUTBREAK IN IRELAND**, 3/6 Dublin, M. H. Gill

This edition is reprinted from the original edition, published in 1849 by W. H. Holbrooke in New York. D'Arcy M'Gee's narrative of 1848 is included, and Mr. Arthur Griffith has written a Preface. There are also notes on the author's contemporaries, an Index, and illustrations from portraits.

**Grisar (Hartmann), LUTHER**, Authorized Translation from the German by E. M. Lamond, edited by Luigi Cappadelta, 12/ net. Kegan Paul

Vol. III. of this work. We noticed the first volume on May 10, 1913.

**Hooper (George), THE CAMPAIGN OF SEDAN, the Downfall of the Second Empire**, August-September, 1870, 1/ net. Bell

A new edition in "Bohn's Popular Library."

**Hutchinson's History of the Nations, PART IV.** 7d. net.

This part contains a further instalment of Sir Richard Temple's article on India.

**James (Henry), NOTES OF A SON AND BROTHER**, 12/- Macmillan

The continuation of the author's autobiography.

**Macaulay (Lord), FIVE ESSAYS FROM THE 'ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA'**, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net. Bell

These biographies of Atterbury, Bunyan, Goldsmith, Dr. Johnson, and Pitt were contributed to the 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' between the years 1853 and 1858. They are now for the first time reprinted in separate form, and are preceded by an Introduction by Mr. R. H. Gretton.

**Macbean (Lachlan), THE STORY OF PET MARJORIE**, 2/6 Simpkin & Marshall

Contains the complete story and the diaries of Marjorie Fleming; also many illustrations and facsimiles of her letters.

**Mackenzie (Alexander), THE HISTORY OF THE HIGHLAND CLEARANCES**, 2/6 net. Stirling, Eneas Mackay

A second edition, altered and revised, with a new Introduction by Mr. Ian MacPherson.

**Richardson (Mrs. Aubrey), THE DOGES OF VENICE**, 12/6 net. Methuen

The author claims that her book is "the first to tell the stories of the hundred and twenty Doges of Venice consecutively and in full series." The account is illustrated.

**Trelawny (Edward John), ADVENTURES OF A YOUNGER SON**, 2 vols., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each. Bell

This edition is reprinted from that of 1835, and contains an Introduction by Mr. H. N. Brailsford.

**Tupper (Sir Charles), RECOLLECTIONS OF SIXTY YEARS**, 16/- net. Cassell

The author records the part he has taken in politics from the time when he gave his support to the legislative union of the Maritime Provinces of "British North America." To the autobiography are added a Biographical Foreword and Appendixes. The book is illustrated.

**Vizetelly (Ernest Alfred), MY DAYS OF ADVENTURE, the Fall of France**, 1870-71, 7/6 net.

Chatto & Windus

This volume is largely autobiographical, and records the author's experiences in France at the time of the Franco-German War.

**Ward (Lester F.), GLIMPSES OF THE COSMOS**, a Mental Autobiography: Vol. I. ADOLESCENCE TO MANHOOD, 1858-1871; Vol. II. SCIENTIFIC CAREER INAUGURATED, 1875-1882; Vol. III. DYNAMIC SOCIOLOGY, 1882-1885, 10/6 net each.

Putnam

These volumes contain Dr. Ward's lesser writings, arranged in chronological order, each supplied with an account of the circumstances in which it was written and published. Historical sketches of his books, longer monographs, and other excluded matter are introduced in their proper place to carry out the biographical character of the work. The author has also included a Preface, 'History of the Present Work,' a 'Personal Remark,' and a few illustrations.

**Wellesley Papers (The), THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF RICHARD COLLEY WELLESLEY, MARQUESS WELLESLEY**, 1760-1842, by the Editor of 'The Windham Papers' 2 vols., 32/-

Herbert Jenkins

The editor of this hitherto unpublished correspondence has devoted much space to Wellesley's later years, and has selected "first, those letters that throw light on his character and actions, and second, those that supplement our knowledge of affairs during the period of history that comes within his lifetime." The volumes are illustrated with portraits.

### GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

**Bagley (Arthur L.), WALKS AND SCRAMBLES IN THE HIGHLANDS**, 3/6 net. Skelfington

Certain of these chapters are reprinted from *The Cairngorm Club Journal*, *The Climbers' Club Journal*, and *The Field*. The illustrations are from photographs.

**Bickersteth (J. Burdon), THE LAND OF OPEN DOORS**, being Letters from Western Canada, 7/6 net. Wells Gardner

A description of the author's experiences in North-Western Canada, with a Foreword by Earl Grey. Most of the photographs with which the book is illustrated have been taken by Mr. Bickersteth.

**Pleckhall (Marmaduke), WITH THE TURK IN WAR-TIME**, 5/ net. Dent

The author determined last year to investigate the state of Turkey, as far as might be, from a Turkish point of view. The results of his travels, which appeared first as a series of articles in *The New Age*, are here collected.

### SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

**Hamel (Gustav) and Turner (Charles C.), FLYING, some Practical Experiences**, 12/6 net. Longmans

An account of flying at the present day, in which the authors have tried to keep strictly to the practical side of the subject.

### SOCIOLOGY.

**Bosanquet (Helen), SOCIAL WORK IN LONDON, 1869 TO 1912**, a History of the Charity Organisation Society, 9/ net. John Murray

An account of the origin, internal development, and activities of the Society.

### ECONOMICS.

**Bowntree (B. Seeböhm), THE WAY TO INDUSTRIAL PEACE AND THE PROBLEM OF UNEMPLOYMENT**, 2/6 net. Fisher Unwin

Contains revised articles from *The Daily Chronicle*, &c.

**Seager (Henry Rogers), PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS**, 10/6 Bell

This is the fourth edition of the author's 'Introduction to Economics' (1904), now published under a new title "to conform to the usage which has grown up of designating as Principles any treatise which covers the whole field of economics." The book has been revised, several of the theoretical chapters have been rewritten, and new chapters introduced.

### EDUCATION.

**Batchelder (W. J.), NOTES ON THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH**, Part II., 1/6 Macmillan

A handbook for teachers, containing chapters on the use of books, the management of school libraries, the conduct of reading lessons, and the teaching of English composition.

**Study (A) of Education in Vermont**, Parts I. and II. New York City, Carnegie Foundation

The report of a Commission appointed to inquire into the educational system and condition of the State of Vermont.

**Ward (Florence Elizabeth), THE MONTESSORI METHOD AND THE AMERICAN SCHOOL, 5/6 net.**  
Macmillan

The author gives her impressions "received through an investigation of the Method at first hand," and the results of some experiments made among children at the Iowa State Teachers' College. The book is illustrated with many photographs.

#### PHILOLOGY.

**Classical Review, MARCH, 1/ net.** John Murray  
Includes 'Notes on the *Agricola*,' by Prof. Haverfield, showing how it is illustrated by recent Romano-British discoveries; further notes on various words and passages, and several reviews, headed by one on 'Some Mathematical Books.' Prof. Gildersleeve's tribute to Robinson Ellis is quoted from *The American Journal of Philology*; and Prof. E. V. Arnold sends a reply to a review of 'Some Works of Syntax' which appeared last December.

**Smyth (Austin), THE COMPOSITION OF THE ILIAD, an Essay on a Numerical Law in its Structure, 6/ net.** Longmans

The author's aim is "to demonstrate that the Iliad of Homer at one time consisted of 13,500 lines, neither more nor less, divided into 45 sections of 300 verses each, with major divisions after the 15th and 30th of these; from which it follows that the remaining 2,193 verses which appear in our present texts are more recent additions, and ought to be removed."

#### LITERARY CRITICISM.

**Henley (W. E.), VIEWS AND REVIEWS, Essays in Appreciation, 5/ net.** Nutt  
A third edition. See *Athen.*, Oct. 11, 1890, p. 476.

**Roberts (D. Lloyd), THE SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF DANTE.** Sherratt & Hughes

This lecture was delivered at the Victoria University of Manchester before the Manchester Dante Society.

**Russell (Right Hon. G. W. E.), SELECTED ESSAYS, 1/ net.** Dent

This collection includes 'Arnold as a Poet,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Style,' and 'Despoiled Phrases.'

#### GAELIC.

**Ancient Legends of the Scottish Gael : GILLIE A' BHUIDSEIR, THE WIZARD'S GILLIE, AND OTHER TALES, edited and translated by J. G. McKay, 2/6 net.** St. Catherine Press

The translator has selected these tales from the manuscript collections of the late J. F. Campbell of Islay. The Gaelic original is given on the left-hand page, with the English rendering opposite. There are a few illustrations.

#### SCHOOL-BOOKS.

**Gospel according to St. Matthew (The), PRELIMINARY EDITION, edited by the Rev. T. Walker, 1/6** University Tutorial Press

This edition, intended primarily for pupils of the ages of 11 to 14, contains an Introduction, notes, plans, and maps.

**Herbertson (A. J.), THE PRELIMINARY GEOGRAPHY, "The Oxford Geographies," Vol. I., 1/6** Oxford University Press

A third edition, in which the text and diagrams have been revised.

**Sertum : A GARLAND OF PROSE NARRATIVES, selected and edited by J. H. Fowler and H. W. M. Parr : Book II. NINETEENTH-CENTURY ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1/** Macmillan

The selections are taken from Stanley, Froude, Kinglake, and Thackeray, and the volume includes notes and questions and subjects suitable for composition.

**Siepmann's Advanced German Series : "PRINZ FRIEDRICH VON HOMBURG, ein Schauspiel, von Heinrich von Kleist, edited by G. F. Bridge, 2/6** Macmillan

Mr. Bridge has supplied this play with an Introduction, including a life of the author and notes. The general editor of the series has prepared the Appendices, comprising 'Words and Phrases for Viva Voce Drill,' 'Sentences on Syntax and Idioms,' and 'Passages for Translation into German.' He is also responsible for the 'Key to Appendices' (2/6 net) and a 'Word- and Phrase-Book for Home-Work' (6d.), issued by the same publishers.

#### FICTION.

**Allatini (R.), HAPPY EVER AFTER, 6/** Mills & Boon

This novel is mainly concerned with the history of a girl who yearned for a love marriage, but missed her chance through having written a story which contained autobiographical details.

**Arabian Nights' Entertainments (The), translated by Edward William Lane, edited by Stanley Lane-Poole, Vols. I. and II., "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/ net each.** Bell

This edition is based on that of 1859, but contains the two additional stories of 'Aladdin' and 'Ali Baba,' and Dr. Lane-Poole's Preface of 1906.

**Baerlein (Henry), LONDON CIRCUS, 6/** Fifield  
The adventures of a Syrian who comes to England and marries a housemaid.

**Bloundelle-Burton (John), TRAITOR AND TRUE, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, July 21, 1906, p. 67.

**Bohn's Popular Library : POUSHKIN'S PROSE TALES, translated from the Russian by T. Keane ; THE BETROTHED, by Alessandro Manzoni, translated, 2 vols., 1/ net each.** Bell

The first of these volumes includes translations of all Poushkin's complete prose stories.

The translation of Manzoni is a reprint of that originally published in "Bohn's Novelist's Library."

**Cameron (Mrs. Lovett), MIDSUMMER MADNESS, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint.

**Conrad (Joseph), LORD JIM, 1/ net.** Blackwood  
A cheaper edition. See notice in *Athen.*, Nov. 3, 1900, p. 576.

**Dehan (Richard), THE COST OF WINGS, 6/** Heinemann

A collection of twenty-six short stories.

**Ellis (Alec T.), THE MINOTAUR OF CAPRI, 6/** Heath & Cranton

A love-story based upon fact, the scene being laid in Rome and Capri during the later life of the Emperor Tiberius.

**Hocking (Joseph), AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS, 3/6** Ward & Lock

A romance of the West Country in the early seventies. It tells of the unscrupulous methods of the younger son of a Cornish family in becoming possessed of the family inheritance. Through his duplicity his eldest brother, a general, is charged with treason, disgraced, and mysteriously disappears. The hero, a doctor, meets with many adventures before unravelling the plot and unmasking the villain.

**Hume (Fergus), THE TURNPIKE HOUSE, 6d.** Long  
A cheap reprint.

**Hyne (C. J. Cutcliffe), FIREMEN HOT, 6/** Methuen  
A collection of stories dealing with the varied adventures of three marine firemen in different parts of the world. Capt. Kettle also reappears in this volume.

**Kitty Bell the Orphan, possibly an Earlier Version of Charlotte Brontë's 'Jane Eyre,' written circa 1844, and published as the work of Eugène Sué, 2/6 net.** Pitman

In her Introduction Mrs. Ellis H. Chadwick suggests that this story is an earlier version of 'Jane Eyre,' written probably within the period 1842-5.

**Lowndes (Mrs. Belloc), THE END OF HER HONEY-MOON, 6/** Methuen

A young couple are mysteriously parted on their honeymoon in Paris, and the wife, who makes unceasing efforts to find her husband, only learns at the end of the book the true cause of his disappearance. The story has already appeared as a serial in a daily paper.

**Lynegrove (R. C.), LOTTERIES OF CIRCUMSTANCE, 6/** Methuen

This story describes the matrimonial adventures of two sisters belonging to the impoverished German aristocracy.

**Marsh (Richard), MRS. MUSGRAVE AND HER HUSBAND, 6d.** Long  
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, July 27, 1895, p. 124.

**Mathers (Helen), THE SIN OF HAGAR, 6d.** Long  
A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, June 13, 1896, p. 775.

**Meade (L. T.), DRIFT, 7d. net.** Methuen

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, March 22, 1902, p. 368.

**Nemirovich-Danchenko, THE PRINCES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, translated from the Russian by Dr. A. S. Rappoport, 6/** Holden & Hardingham

This novel describes the life and manners of financiers on the Stock Exchange of St. Petersburg. It is the first of this Russian novelist's writings to be translated into English.

**Oppenheim (E. Phillips), THE AMAZING PARTNERSHIP, 3/6** Cassell

The hero, reduced to severe straits of poverty, is pushed suddenly into an adventure, and goes into partnership with a mysterious woman in a series of amazing exploits.

**Orczy (Baroness), UNTO CÆSAR, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

The hero, who witnesses the Crucifixion, eventually becomes a Christian.

**Parker (Sir Gilbert), THE SEATS OF THE MIGHTY, 7d. net.** Nelson  
A cheap reprint. See *Athen.*, May 30, 1896, p. 710.

**Praed (Mrs. Campbell), THE OTHER MRS. JACOB, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Aug. 29, 1903, p. 280.

**Pratz (Claire de), POMM'S DAUGHTER, 6/** Hutchinson

Pomm is a retired naval officer, and adopts a little girl who is suddenly left motherless. She reforms his untidy habits and bullies him generally, to his complete satisfaction. Eventually her real and long-lost father appears on the scene—there was a mild mystery about her birth—and she marries a rising young sculptor. The greater part of the action takes place in Paris.

**Roberts (Helen C.), A FREE HAND, 6/** Duckworth

The hero, who is the son of small shopkeepers in Lewes, is launched, by the generosity of his mother, on the career of a dentist. He marries an actress, and the effects of the union upon his life are considerable.

**Savi (E. W.), BABA AND THE BLACK SHEEP, 6/** Hurst & Blackett

The author describes Anglo-Indian life in a very lonely part of India. The "Baba" is a young English girl who inherits large estates near the Ganges, and is regarded by the natives as an arbitrator and magistrate. Fortune casts her lot with that of the "Black Sheep," who has the brand of Cain upon his forehead.

**Staepole (H. de Vere), FATHER O'FLYNN, 1/ net.** Hutchinson

An Irish love-story which illustrates the important part played by the Irish priest in affairs of to-day.

**Trollope (Anthony), DOCTOR THORNE ; FRAMLEY PARSONAGE ; SMALL HOUSE AT ALLINGTON, 2 vols. ; THE LAST CHRONICLE OF BARSET, 2 vols.** Bohn's Popular Library, 1/ net.

Well-known stories among the latest instalment of this Library.

**Warden (Florence), SOMETHING IN THE CITY, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, June 14, 1902, p. 749.

**Wayfarers' Library (The) : 'TWIXT LAND AND SEA, by Joseph Conrad ; UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE, by Thomas Hardy ; THE WIDOW WOMAN, by Charles Lee, 1/ net each.** Dent

Three of the latest volumes in this Library. Mr. Conrad's book first appeared in 1912.

**White (Stewart Edward), GOLD, Second Edition, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

A tale of the rush to the Californian gold-fields in 1849.

**Whitelaw (David), A CASTLE IN BOHEMIA, 6/** Hodder & Stoughton

The adventure-loving hero of this novel becomes implicated in the conspiracies of a secret political society, which imposes upon him the task of murdering one of its victims, a count who happens to be the uncle of his fiancée.

**Wyllarde (Dolf), IT WAS THE TIME OF ROSES, 6/** Holden & Hardingham

Part of the scene of this story is laid in the West Indies, where a French Creole flirt tries to make the hero forget the girl he loves in England. This novel has already appeared as a serial.

**Yorke (Curtis), DELPHINE, 6d.** Long

A cheap reprint. See notice in *Athen.*, Feb. 13, 1904, p. 204.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Amateur Photographer and Photographic News, EMPIRE NUMBER, 2d.** Hazell & Watson

Notable articles are 'The Cost of Photography,' by the Rev. A. E. Murray; 'How to Measure the "Focus" of a Lens,' by Mr. L. C. Northgate; and 'On Selling Prints to the Press,' by Mr. J. T. Wilmot. The illustrations include full-page reproductions of photographs.

**Open Court, MARCH, 8d.**

Open Court Publishing Co.

In this month's issue Dr. Paul Carus continues his paper on 'The Portrayal of Christ,' Mr. Ernest W. Clement writes on 'The Last of the Shoguns,' and Mr. Philip E. B. Jourdain on 'Philosophy in the Farm-Yard.'

**Poetry and Drama, MARCH, 2/6**

Poetry Bookshop

Includes poetry by Mr. Maurice Hewlett, and Mr. Godfrey Elton; 'The Repertory Theatre,' by Mr. William Archer; and 'Reviewing: an Unskilled Labour,' by Mr. Edward Thomas.

**Symons's Meteorological Magazine, MARCH, 4d.**

Stanford

Contains notes on 'The Weather of February,' the Royal Meteorological Society, and 'International Balloon Ascents' also reviews and correspondence.

## GENERAL.

**Bain (F. W.), INDIAN STORIES: Vol. V. A DRAUGHT OF THE BLUE,** translated from the Original Manuscript, 120/- net per set of 10 vols.

Lee Warner

Another of Mr. Bain's Indian stories in the Riccardi Press Books."

**Banister (C. L.), THE PARSON—IN TOWN, COUNTRY, AND ABROAD,** 2/6 net. Skeffington Sketches of a parson's life, training, and work in England and the Colonies.

**Clergy List, 1914.**

Kelly's Directories

This directory includes lists of benefices arranged under the rural deaneries, and lists of private patrons.

**Fellowship Books: LOVE,** by Gilbert Cannan; 'THE MEANING OF LIFE,' by W. L. Courtney; 'NATURE,' by W. H. Davies; 'TREES,' by Eleanor Farjeon; 'FLOWERS,' by J. Foord; and 'POETRY,' by Arthur Quiller-Couch, 2/- net each. Batsford

The latest instalment of volumes in this series.

**Finot (Jean), THE SECRET OF HAPPINESS,** translated from the Tenth French Edition by Mary J. Safford, 7/6 net. Putnam

The writer discusses the science of happiness from various points of view.

**Forsyth (the late John), SCOTTISH NATIONAL READINGS,** 2/6 net. Paisley, Gardner

A collection of prose and verse extracts for recitations and readings.

**Grane (William Leighton), THE PASSING OF WAR,** a Study in Things that Make for Peace, 2/6 net. Macmillan

A fourth and cheaper edition. See *Athen.*, March 9, 1912, p. 273.

**Jefferies (Richard), THE OPEN AIR,** 1/- net. Dent

A new and popular edition of these essays.

**London (Jack), THE ROAD,** 1/- net. Mills & Boon

A collection of the author's reminiscences and adventures in various parts of the world which first appeared in 1908.

**New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1913,** prepared by Malcolm Fraser.

Wellington, N.Z., John Mackay;

London, Eyre & Spottiswoode

The twenty-second issue, including among its special features an article on earthquakes in New Zealand, by Mr. G. Hogben, and an account of the visit of H.M.S. New Zealand, by Mr. W. E. Spencer.

**Talbot (Frederick A.), RAILWAY WONDERS OF THE WORLD,** Vol. II., 10/- net. Cassell

A description of some of the famous railways of the world. There are twelve coloured plates and many other illustrations.

**Wilde (Oscar), SELECTED PROSE,** 1/- net. Methuen

A selection of the writer's prose, and two hitherto unpublished letters to Mr. Robert Ross, who contributes the Preface to this volume.

## PAMPHLETS.

**Alexander (Leigh), THE KINGS OF LYDIA, AND A REARRANGEMENT OF SOME FRAGMENTS FROM NICOLAUS OF DAMASCUS.**

Princeton University Press

This study was presented to the Faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

**Coke (Hon. Henry), OUR SCHOOLS AND THE BIBLE, 1/- net.**

In this pamphlet the author discusses the question 'Should the Bible be taught in children's schools?'

**Fussell (Joseph H.), MRS. ANNIE BESANT AND THE LEADBEATER ADVICE.**

San Diego, Cal., 'San Diego News'

A protest against Mrs. Besant's reinstatement of Mr. Leadbeater in the Theosophical Society.

**Jones (Griffith), NEW WORK ON THE WELSH CHURCH BILL CONTROVERSY: DISENDOWMENT, Facts not generally known by English and Welsh People, 3d.**

This paper is based on four articles which appeared in *The Westminster Review*.

**Plutif Story (The) of the Performing Dog,** by an Ex-Trainer, edited by C. R. Johns, 2d.

Animals' Friend Society

This account of the manner in which performing animals are treated has been taken down from the lips of a practical trainer.

## SCIENCE.

**Boulger (Prof.), BRITISH FLOWERING PLANTS, Vol. I.,** illustrated by Mrs. Henry Perrin, 15 guineas per set, subscription price 12 guineas.

Quaritch

This work, which will be completed in four volumes, contains 300 full-page coloured plates from water-colour drawings by Mrs. Perrin. Prof. Boulger has written an Introduction and detailed descriptive notes to each plate. This edition is limited to 1,000 copies.

**Clark (Austin Hobart), NOTES ON SOME SPECIMENS OF A SPECIES OF ONYCHOPHORE (ORO-PIPERITUS CORRADOI) NEW TO THE FAUNA OF PANAMA.**

Washington, Smithsonian Institution

A description of four specimens now in the United States National Museum.

**Knowledge, VOL. XXXVI., 15/- net.**

Knowledge Publishing Co.

The bound volume for the year 1913.

**Linton (Edwin), NOTES ON A VIVIPAROUS DISOME.**

Washington, Government Printing Office

Reprinted from the *Proceedings* of the United States National Museum.

**Mearns (Edgar A.), DESCRIPTIONS OF EIGHT NEW AFRICAN BULBULS.**

Washington, Smithsonian Institution

Descriptions of birds from the collections made by the Childs Frick African Expedition (1911-12), the Smithsonian African Expedition (1909-10), and the Paul J. Rainey Expedition (1911-12).

**Radkofer (Prof. Dr. L.), NEW SAPINDACEAE FROM PANAMA AND COSTA RICA.**

Washington, Smithsonian Institution

A description of some species found in a collection of Sapindaceae which was made, chiefly by Mr. H. Pittier, during 1905-12.

**Urquhart (Alexander), ODD HOURS WITH NATURE, 5/- net.**

Fisher Unwin

These papers, dealing with various aspects of Nature in each month, have already appeared in *The Dundee Advertiser*. The numerous illustrations are from photographs.

**Wild Flowers as they Grow,** photographed in Colour direct from Nature by H. Essenhugh Corke, with Descriptive Text by G. Clarke Nuttall, 5/- net.

Cassell

The Sixth Series, containing twenty-five coloured plates and diagrams in the text.

## ANTHROPOLOGY.

**Hrdlicka (Dr. Ales), ANTHROPOLOGICAL WORK IN PERU IN 1913, with Notes on the Pathology of the Ancient Peruvians.**

Washington, Smithsonian Institution

An account of some anthropological investigations made by the author in Peru during the early part of 1913. There are illustrations from photographs.

## FINE ARTS.

**Piranesi, SELECTED ETCHINGS, Series I.,** with an Introduction by O. H. Reilly.

Technical Journals

Containing an appreciative sketch by the Roscoe Professor of Architecture at Liverpool University, and fifty plates.

**Sumner (Heywood), EXCAVATIONS ON ROCK-BOURNE DOWN, HAMPSHIRE,** 2/- net.

Chiswick Press

A description of a Romano-British farm settlement and the relics found in the excavation, illustrated with plans and drawings.

## MUSIC.

**Bach (J. S.), O, JESU CHRIST, THOU PRINCE OF PEACE,** a Cantata for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra, edited by John Pointer, English Version by Paul England, 1/- Novello

**Bairstow (Edward G.), THE OFFICE FOR THE HOLY COMMUNION,** set to Music in the Key of D, 1/6 Novello

**Dew for the Flow'ret, Song, Words by Thomas Hood, Music by Marion Richardson, 1/6 net.** Paterson

**Hunting Chorus, PART SONG,** the Words by Sir Walter Scott, the Music by Joseph Soar, 3d. Novello

**Hurry (Jameston B.), SUMER IS IUCUMEN IN,** 2/6 net. Novello

A second edition of the description of the musical canon of this song published at the unveiling of a memorial tablet at Reading Abbey in 1913.

**Jessie's Dream, A STORY OF THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,** the Words by Grace Campbell, the Music by John Blockley, 6d. Novello

A song for children, arranged with actions by Miss Ethel Dawson.

**Mile (A) an' a Bittook, SCOTTISH SONG,** Words by R. L. Stevenson, Music by John Greenwood, 2/- net. Paterson

**Novello's Octave Anthems, No. 1043,** of THE FATHER'S LOVE BEGOTTEN, Anthem for Christmas (founded on an Ancient Melody) by Edward C. Bairstow, Words translated from Prudentius by Rev. J. M. Neale and Rev. Sir H. W. Baker, 3d. Novello

**Novello's Parish Choir Book: MAGNIFICAT AND NUNC DIMITTIS,** set to Gregorian Tones: No. 6. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625), 3d.; No. 7. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by William Whitbroke (c. 1560) and Knight (c. 1560), 3d.; and No. 8. With Verses in Faux-Bourdon by an Unknown Edwardine Composer (1547) and Thomas Causton (d. 1569), 2d., edited by Francis Burgess and Royle Shore. Novello

**Novello's Part-Song Book (Second Series): No. 1269, WEED YOU NO MORE,** Music by Arthur Somerville, 3d.; No. 1285, PERFECTION (Sinfonia Domestica Choralis), Music by A. C. Mackenzie (Op. 77), 6d.; No. 1293, SWEET DAY, SO COOL (Virtue), Words by George Herbert, Music by David Stephen, 2d.

**Novello's Short Anthems, No. 218, O SAVING VICTIM,** Short Unaccompanied Anthem for Four Voices, composed by Archibald W. Wilson, 1/-d. Novello

**Orpheus (The), NEW SERIES, Four-Part Songs for Men's Voices (unaccompanied): No. 542, CROSSING THE BAR, Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson, 2d.; No. 543, ECHOES, Words by Thomas Moore, 2d.; No. 544, FULL FATHOM FIVE, Words by Shakespeare, from 'The Tempest,' 3d.; Music composed by Thomas F. Dunhill. Novello**

**Pearce (Charles W.), MODERN ACADEMIC COUNTER-POINT, 5/-** G. Schirmer

The writer begins his work with a discussion of 'What Counterpoint Is.' Other chapters are on 'Counterpoint in the Ecclesiastical Modes' and 'The Tonality of the Old Church Modes.'

**Rubinstein (Anton), THE CLOUD,** Two-Part Song for Female and Boys' Voices, 3d. Novello

**Scottish Mezzo-Soprano Album,** the Songs selected, edited, and annotated by Donald Ross, the Accompaniments composed and revised by Alfred Moffat, paper 2/- net, limp leather 4/- net. Paterson

Mr. Ross has written historical and biographical notes to these songs, giving an account of their origin and a sketch of their authors.

**Short Settings of the Office for the Holy Communion, including BENEDICTUS and AGNUS DEI,** for Parochial and General Use, edited by Sir George C. Martin: No. 51, in B flat, by Henry G. Ley, 1/- Novello

## DRAMA.

**Goethe, FAUST,** translated by Anna Swanwick, "Bohn's Popular Library," 1/- net. Bell

This issue is edited, with Introduction and Bibliography, by Prof. Karl Breul.

**Harcourt (Cyril), A PLACE IN THE SUN,** 2/6 net. Joseph Williams

Produced at the Comedy Theatre last year; see *Athen.*, Nov. 8, p. 536.

**Sutro (Alfred), THE TWO VIRTUES,** a Comedy in Four Acts, paper 1/6 net, cloth 2/- net. Duckworth

The play, now being acted at the St. James's, which we noticed last week.

## FOREIGN.

## HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

**Hanotaux (Gabriel),** *LA FRANCE EN 1614*, 1/  
Paris, Nelson

A study of 'La France et la Royauté avant Richelieu,' which includes chapters on 'L'Ordre Social' and 'Les Questions Religieuses.'

**Mémoires de Barthélemy**, 1768-1819, publiés par  
Jacques de Dampierre, 7fr. 50.

Paris, Plon-Nourrit  
These reminiscences of a diplomatic career are accompanied by a portrait.

**Plutarque, LES VIES DES HOMMES ILLUSTRES**, traduites du Grec par Amyot, Vol. II., Édition Lutetia, 10d.

Contains an Introduction by M. Émile Faguet, and a Glossary.

## REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

**Mercure de France**, 16 MARS, 1fr. 25.

Includes 'Le Rationalisme contre la Raison,' by M. Jules de Gaultier; 'Poèmes,' by M. J. Galzy; and 'Toulon et la Flotte,' by M. Maurice de Faramond.

## GENERAL.

**Stendhal : VIES DE HAYDN, DE MOZART, ET DE MÉTASTASE**, "Œuvres Complètes de Stendhal," publiées sous la direction d'Édouard Champion.

**BIBLIOGRAPHIE STENDHALIENNE**, par Henri Cordier, "Œuvres Complètes de Stendhal."

**LA VIE LITTÉRAIRE DE STENDHAL**, par Adolphe Paupe, "Bibliothèque Stendhalienne."

Paris, Champion  
The first volume contains the text established and annotated by M. Daniel Muller, and a Preface by M. Romain Rolland.

The 'Bibliographie' is divided into two parts—'Œuvres de Stendhal' and 'Ouvrages et Articles relatifs à Stendhal.' Facsimiles of the titles of the original editions are included.

The 'Vie Littéraire' includes chapters on 'Stendhal et l'Histoire,' 'Une énigme Stendhalienne,' and 'Stendhaliana.'

## MUSIC.

**Wyzewa (Teodor de), BEETHOVEN ET WAGNER, Essais d'Histoire et de Critique Musicales**, 5fr.

Paris, Perrin  
A new edition, with portraits and other illustrations.

## INVIOABLE.

WHEN I hear men discoursing idle things,  
Who "beauty and corruption" would unite—

As who should say: "Now call we darkness bright!"

My wondering soul more passionately clings  
To every image, every strain that sings

Of beauty—still, ah, still the world's delight!—

More valuing that bloom which knows not blight,

To which no touch of Time defacement brings.

From rocky Chios, from sweet Avon's side,  
From Athens, Sicily—our earth to bless—

From each dear Land where Joy hath dwelt with Truth,

It comes adown Time's inexhausted tide  
In myriad form, the ancient Loveliness,

Wearing its glory of immortal youth!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

## BOOK SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Monday, the 9th inst., the following books, the property of Mr. J. Griffith Dearden of Walcot Park, Stamford: Eyton's *Shropshire*, 18*vols.*, 23*l.* 10*s.* Daniell's *Voyage round Great Britain*, 57*vols.*, Killigrew's *Comedies and Tragedies*, 1664, 24*vols.* Nichols's *Leicestershire*, 8*vols.*, 60*s.*

## CAMBRIDGE FINANCE.

THE accounts of the Colleges are published in the *Reporter* after being sent to the Vice-Chancellor; and those before me (*Reporter*, March 4th, 1914) are called 'Abstracts of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year ending Michaelmas, 1912.' I confess that I am the last person qualified to discuss accounts, and if in my awkwardness I cause any embarrassment, I must ask for the indulgence granted to a little child when he puts questions to his elders on religious, moral, and social topics, the inconvenience of which can only be forgiven on the score of ignorance and inexperience. I assume that these accounts are not only accurate—for I never got so far as the correct addition of money in my studies—but also that their correctness is in all cases vouchered by chartered accountants. I hope this is the case, because Colleges administer their estates as public bodies, and I am told that proficiency, even in the exacter sciences, does not make a man an auditor unless he has made accountancy his special study.

Whatever the system of auditing adopted, it cannot be uniform, for items under the same heading do not always mean the same thing. Trinity Hall, for example, has an estate of 9,080*l.* or so to administer, and the expenses of management are 33*l.* Downing has about the same amount of property managed at a cost of 260*l.* Sidney's charge for administering over 15,000*l.* is 953*l.*; whilst Jesus spends just under 400*l.* on an estate of over 13,000*l.* Caius devotes a twenty-seventh of its income to its management, King's a nineteenth, St. John's a twenty-sixth, and Trinity about the same. Of course, in some cases the estates are widely scattered, whereas in others they are in the vicinity of Cambridge; but one certainly gathers from the above figures that College property is managed far more cheaply than any other. If these figures really represent the fact, I confess that they dispel any traces of cynicism I may have unwillingly have restrained as to human disinterestedness; and I am at a loss to imagine how the solicitors, land agents, surveyors, &c., whose business is with Colleges, manage to exist. Perhaps they are the secret benefactors of sound learning and religious education. Certainly all critics of College administration as cumbersome and costly ought to be ready with abject apologies.

'Establishment Charges' present similar anomalies. The highest is Trinity, with its spacious grounds and large buildings, 2,082*l.* does not seem a large sum; but it is not easy to see why Jesus comes second with 1,666*l.* True, the College stands in its own fields and has extensive gardens, but even then it is strange that it should exceed the expenditure of St. John's by more than 400*l.* Caius comes next; and Queens' spends no less than 1,015*l.* In Peterhouse, St. Catherine's, and Downing respectively the cost is less than 400*l.* Is it possible that under this item the same charges are meant in all cases?

The money distributed by the Colleges among the Head and Fellows varies greatly: Queens' gives only 1,091*l.* or about a seventh of its revenues; Emmanuel about one-fourth; Jesus and Corpus a third; King's a fifth; Clare a fourth; Trinity a sixth, and so on. The poorest Colleges in this respect seem to be Queens', Trinity Hall, and Pembroke—that is, if the number of Fellows be taken into account. It is very difficult to generalize on these figures; but it may be freely asserted that in every single

case the Master and Fellows are paid with due regard to economy, and that the days of large and undeserved emoluments are gone for ever.

As regards the gross incomes, Trinity stands first with 79,263*l.*, and St. Catherine's and Magdalene last with a little under 6,500*l.* each. St. John's, King's, and Caius have over 25,000*l.* a year; Clare, Emmanuel, Christ's, and Sidney exceed 15,000*l.*; whilst Jesus, Corpus, and Pembroke exceed 10,000*l.* A considerable proportion of this income is made by internal charges: room rents, fees from residents and non-residents, and the like. The external income of Trinity, for example, is only 56,000*l.* or thereabouts. It costs King's 2,413*l.* to maintain its beautiful chapel service: more for the benefit of the public, perchance, than of that College, which has shown itself of late years consistently more anxious for credit than emolument. Trinity is almost equally liberal in this respect, the chapel charges, including chaplains, being 2,271*l.* Were this analysis to be pursued, I am under the impression that the credit of the Colleges for administering their funds wisely and generously would stand higher than it does, and it would be seen that they do a great deal with comparatively little money—far less than is popularly supposed.

A considerable sum has to be deducted by way of contribution (which is exacted by the Statutes of 1882) from each College to the University. Trinity (in luding the capitation tax) pays 5,475*l.*, St. John's contribution is 2,079*l.*, St. Catherine's 374*l.*, and other Colleges in proportion. The reserves of the Colleges vary extraordinarily. Some, like Pembroke, Trinity Hall, Jesus, and Christ's, manage to carry very little forward. The larger Colleges—Trinity, King's, and St. John's—have considerable balances, as have also Emmanuel and Sidney; whilst poor Colleges, like Peterhouse and Magdalene, have a creditable sum in hand. Thus the accounts reveal completely independent systems of finance in the different Colleges; but it may be pointed out that possibly I have failed to understand the principles on which any one of these accounts is constructed. I have already warned my readers that I am no accountant.

The real matter of importance is, however, not the manner in which the accounts are presented, but the management of the College estates. That they are administered honestly, but on the whole capably, seems certain; yet it is questionable whether the system is in any case ideal. In existing circumstances it is doubtful whether the best course is to choose the Bursar from the Fellows of a College. It does not seem to be recognized that the administration of an estate is now a business requiring very wide special knowledge, and that a Bursar should have been trained for his work. Success in a Tripos, or even failure to secure a practice at the Bar, does not naturally qualify a man to deal with large and scattered estates under the changing conditions of modern life. One College has already moved in the direction of appointing a professionally trained Bursar, and others will probably soon follow in its wake. Reformers are loud in insisting that all the College estates should be administered by a Commission, but I am not certain that either the Colleges or the properties would benefit by being under a central office. A more ideal condition would be that each College should vie with the others in making its estate a model of good and liberal management. Hitherto the Colleges have been hampered by a system of leases and lack of capital, and it has been necessary to grant building leases in order to develop land which has become

more suitable for houses than as agricultural property. But recent legislation has taxed such leases so heavily that it will be disadvantageous to grant them, and the Colleges will have to do the development of their lands themselves. As many of these are in the neighbourhood of growing towns, the need for professional Bursars is pressing, and it is desirable that the smaller Colleges, at any rate, should combine to secure the services of trained men whose whole time can be devoted to the properties they administer.

The ever-watchful Disney Professor has done his best to thwart the plausible action of the Medical School to obtain a Government grant, and, though he has failed by a narrow majority, he has at least demonstrated the danger of allowing the Government a pretext for interfering with University education. It is fairly certain that other schools will try to follow in the steps of the Medical; but should they do so, they can hardly hope to get the doctors from the hospitals to help them, as on the present occasion.

J.

## INDIRECT PAYMENT.

A CERTAIN section of our daily press would have us believe that the public shows an extravagant delight at being vouchsafed a fresh opportunity of hoodwinking itself. In other words, if a larger sum of money for an article can be extracted from it by an indirect method, the public is frenzied with joy because a smaller direct payment is made. It is true that investigation has led us to regard the said press as guilty of considerable exaggeration, but the gullibility of the public is, unfortunately, a fact only too well accredited.

We learn that our own announcement of the reduction of the price of *The Times* to one penny, and the reason for it, has been regarded as cryptic. It was, however, a quotation from the announcement made in *The Daily Mail*. We admit it was in contrast to the articles on the subject which appeared in other daily papers under the same control. We were not able to congratulate the public to the extent that at least two of our contemporaries did, because the change made must be regarded as a matter of business, and business to-day generally means the employment of some method by which a proprietary interest may obtain for itself a larger sum of money than it has hitherto done for supplying a certain article. Though the case particularly under consideration is no exception to the rule, we propose to concern ourselves first with the possible advantages to the public.

Owing to the unique advertising resources at the disposal of the Northcliffe interests, there will undoubtedly be a considerable number who will for the first time learn that it is worth while to spend a penny on their morning paper, instead of a halfpenny, and those who do so will no more be depriving themselves of any of the necessities of life than that smaller public which hitherto spent twopence. For ourselves, we willingly paid the extra penny when that was the only means by which we could secure *The Times* Literary Supplement, and we are well satisfied now that we have a wide choice of newspapers for one penny, and can devote the other to purchasing the Supplement in question.

We see no special reason, however, to sympathize with those on whose shoulders it is proposed to place the burden of paying for the reduction. We suppose nobody will deny that the section of the public from

whom it is hoped to obtain the difference is made up largely of those whom advertising leads to purchase, and who are often enticed to possess themselves of articles of which they have no real need. We certainly have no wish to suggest that all advertising is discreditable, though a self-respecting advertiser would naturally only seek to bring to the notice of the public an article, the purchase of which would lead to mutual advantage. We leave it to those who purchase articles through advertisements to decide for themselves the number of self-respecting advertisers. Still, advertising cannot be wholly discredited because of some of its exponents. Where possible, the most profitable form of it to all parties concerned is no doubt to send to the prospective purchaser a genuine sample of the goods. Such a method, though possible in the case of many articles of daily consumption—mental (as in the case of daily papers) or physical (as in the case of bread)—cannot be adopted with articles like motor-cars. But we must not pursue this aspect of the subject, as the main purport of our argument is to drive home the fact that every article exacts a certain payment—either directly or indirectly—for its production, and one of the evils of our present system is that the profit to the public of such payment decreases, the less direct it becomes.

To-day we have a cheap press—too cheap, to our mind, because the public indirectly pays too dearly for this specious cheapness. In cases where the advertiser possesses something resembling a social conscience he adds the cost of advertisement to the more or less adequate cost of labour spent in the production of the article, and sells it to the public at a price which recoups him for the expenses he has incurred. In such cases the public payment may be said to be indirect to the extent of one remove. Unfortunately, in many cases the payment is further removed from directness. Such is the case whenever an article is purchased for a sum which covers inadequately the real cost of production and advertisement. Here the public pays an indirect price in a different way, and much less profitably; the payment takes the form of taxation enforced for the upkeep of poor-houses, and prison and other infirmaries; in fact, in all outgoings which come under the multiple heading of relief. A Socialist was elaborately explaining the other day what the Workmen's Compensation and Insurance Acts were. Having listened to his harangue with what patience could be commanded, the present writer suggested that he had entirely omitted one thing that such Acts were—an acknowledgment of the underpayment of manual workers.

One of the greatest evils of indirect underpayment is that the article so purchased is undervalued. It will be a matter for surprise if *The Times* at a penny is not merely scanned instead of being read intelligently, and if copies of it do not go to increase the litter of discarded matter in print.

Our readers' comment may well be: This is all evident, too evident, but where lies the remedy? The remedy lies, to our thinking, in a better education of our social conscience—one of the purposes towards which all responsible journals ought to be working. Governments to-day, being composed of men who have, at least, more time for thought than the majority, are becoming increasingly aware of the evils attendant on the underpayment of production, but instead of making it their main purpose to educate the individual, they seek to set things right by Acts of Parliament and the use of coercion.

## SHAKESPEARE AND ASBIES.

## II.

THE last implicit sign of the family possession of Asbies is preserved in a little book among the State Papers, April, 1580 (which none of the Baconians appears to have noted). This is a list of "the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the County of Warwick." Among these appear John Shakespeare of Stratford-on-Avon (the name spelt so) and Thomas Shakespeare of Rowington. In another list the contracted form of the name is used. But the freehold was slipping from him. He could not find sufficient money to pay *everything* at once. There is no doubt that his son's impulsive marriage would increase his money difficulties. So time passed on, and he was fighting from hand to mouth until on March 1st, 1587, Edmund Lambert died, still holding Asbies. Though John Lambert the heir seems to have been offered the money, he refused it and took possession. He was not going to be bound by a mere verbal promise of his father, even if it had ever been made. There seem to have been family councils, friendly, logical, and legal pressure applied. John Lambert refused to give up the desirable family property. But a counter-proposition was made to him, and under pressure, to secure peace, he seems to have agreed on Sept. 28th, 1587, at the house of Anthony Ingram, gent., at Walford Parva, to pay 20*l.* more by instalments, beginning on Nov. 18th, 1587. And again the Shakespeares trusted a Lambert's word.

Now it cannot be too carefully considered that it was the private discussions and decisions about the return of Asbies that were the deciding factors in William Shakespeare's life. When he learnt that John Lambert was determined not to give up Asbies, he knew they could not go to common law, having for testimony only the word of a dead man. And therefore Shakespeare, already the father of three children, felt that he must make a career somewhere, and determined on trying London. Why not? Many of his friends had gone there and had prospered. His father would have the 40*l.* he was ready to pay for Asbies. He would have introductions enough, and he probably reckoned on the 20*l.* that John Lambert was to pay to make up the sale-value of Asbies to a more just proportion as likely to come to himself. We know that he suffered disillusionment; we know that John Lambert did not pay that 20*l.*, denied even that he had promised it; and the next step taken was the commencement of proceedings against him for 20*l.* at common law. It is logically certain that, however it might be entered in his parents' names and his own, William Shakespeare, as the heir-apparent, was a party to the action—probably instructed the attorneys, and did all the personal duties of a "complainant." And thus, by a peculiar combination of circumstances, the first time William Shakespeare's name was written in London, the first time it was spoken in London, was in the *Law Courts*! John Lambert had licence granted him till the octaves of Michaelmas, 1589 (Coram Rege Roll 1311, f. 516, Mich. Term, 31-2 Eliz., Westminster). The case teaches us certain details which have not yet been made the most of, but it seems to have died, possibly from lack of funds among the complainants. Lambert did not pay. And the fierce fight with Fate which Shakespeare made took place during the next few years.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends." Fortune turned in time. Shakespeare found work at the theatre, seems to have been liberally treated, though at first servitor or apprentice, and soon had a home in Bishops Street, on which he was assessed higher

than either of the Burbages. So it may reasonably be inferred he had his family with him at least by 1594 for a time, when after his 'Lucrece' had been published, Southampton, then of age, became liberal. Shakespeare never forgot Asbies. So when he did prosper, he applied for arms for his father, bought the best house in Stratford for his wife, and got his father and mother to have another fight for Asbies — this time in a court in which he thought he had a better chance of success. The complaint and answer on Nov. 24th, 1597, of John Shakespeare and Mary his wife have been printed among special proceedings in Chancery. Halliwell-Phillipps has them, and also the decrees and orders, but the details have not been worked out. Again John Shakespeare committed an indiscretion. Either his attorney mistook, or John, thinking that William was putting himself in power too much, had put forward a second complaint in *his own name only*. Of course Lambert complained of this, and was supported. John had to withdraw one of his complaints and pay the expenses of both parties in it, and Lambert had permission to change his commissioners if he pleased. In Decrees and Orders, May 18th, 1598, John Lambert's counsel said that John had exhibited a bill in the name of himself and his wife, and then a bill in his own name; had taken out his commission, but examined no witnesses (D. and O., A. 1598, Trin., 706). On June 27th they had powers given to elect a commission to examine witnesses, directed to Richard Lane, John Combes, William Berry, and John Warner, by the octaves of Michaelmas. On July 6th, 1598 (B. Book, 133), a new commission was appointed, and John Lambert changed his commissioners, probably finding those chosen first too much in favour of the Shakespeares.

The interesting part in such cases is the examination of witnesses. But the depositions have not been preserved. (I have sought for them very carefully, both in Stratford and P.R.O.) That they had been taken, and had been in favour of the Shakespeares, may be inferred by the entry:—

"John Shakespeare and Mary his wife:—Yf the defendant shew no cause for stay of publication by this day sennight then publication is granted" (23rd Oct., Mich., 41 and 42 Eliz., D. and O., B. 1599).

This is the last word concerning the case, and we are left to surmise the sequel. Whether John Lambert, finding himself about to be beaten, put as a bar the Coram Rege case and the Shakespeares' offer to accept 20*l.* in lieu of the property, and acknowledged his willingness to pay it *now*, or whether the waning fortunes of the Essex party withdrew what Court influence might have come through the poet, we know not. But we know that there was never more a "Shakespeare of Asbies," and that even on the death of his father in 1601 (curiously enough, at the very time of the end of the twenty-one years' lease he had drawn up from 1580) William instituted no further proceedings in his own name.

One point I should have noticed is that the final concord which Edward Lambert had drawn up in 1578, and had enrolled in 1579, was endorsed with the records of *fifteen proclamations*. The first could only have been at the Easter Assizes, 1581, at Warwick, after the forfeiture of Michaelmas, 1580; it was repeated every year until the Shakespeares began to take proceedings in Chancery. It was stayed while the case was running, and never resumed, for John Lambert remained in possession at Asbies, or on the land which once was called so.

CHARLOTTE CARMICHAEL STOPES.

#### DR. AUGUSTUS JESSOPP.

20, Broad Street, New York, March 3, 1914.

IT was my privilege to meet the late Dr. Jessopp first in April, 1896, when I was residing in Birmingham as United States Consul. I was president that year of the Birmingham Dramatic and Literary Club, and in making my programme for the Shakespeare celebration of that year I was able to bring as guests to my house and to the annual meeting of the Club the late Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador to London, and Dr. Jessopp. I had known the former during many years of close association, but had made the acquaintance of the latter through his writings, and some resulting correspondence in respect to them.

The thing that interested me most was the way that these two men met each other. Almost of the same age, occupying entirely different positions in a country with widely sundered interests, both students of large human conditions, I could but note with pleasure how fortunate I had been in bringing together two such guests. After dinner and all the incidental ceremonies were over, they settled down for the evening, and until early in the morning, just as two boys might have done. Their enjoyment of each other was so keen that to be an observer and a hearer was quite enough for me.

One of the things that interested me most about Dr. Jessopp was the story, on this occasion, he told me of his career as an author. I knew he had been a schoolmaster before he became a clergyman, but I was not prepared to learn from his own lips, as I did, that practically everything that he had written for twenty years had been returned to him. He told me that he had persisted in sending his historical writings, which at this time had acquired a large vogue, to magazines and other periodicals almost without number, with the result just mentioned, so that he was 56 years old before he was finally able to get a hearing, except for the reprint he had issued of Donne's 'Essays in Divinity.' When recognition finally came he was able to use his long-rejected work, and thus to command the attention of the public over a series of years.

I am inclined to think that his influence in bringing the English-speaking people back to a study of mediæval conditions has never been appreciated at its full value.

GEORGE F. PARKER.

#### THE ETHICS OF A HALF-TRUTH.

You unwittingly raise what is really an important point in literary ethics in your review on the 7th inst. (360) of 'A Cavalry Officer in the Corunna Campaign,' when you note that the author

"is said, in the Introduction, to have been a son of the third Earl of Aberdeen, and half-brother to the Hon. W. Gordon, yet he is nowhere in the book styled otherwise than Capt. Alexander Gordon. Why his half-brother should be given the customary titular distinction of an earl's son and he should be denied it is not apparent."

The real fact is that his mother was not the Earl's countess.

Your wonder suggests that other readers may be put to much trouble in trying to verify the statement you quote. The whole trouble arises, of course, from our national dislike of illegitimacy. But I suggest that the half-truth only kindles curiosity. The question is one of much difficulty, and it would be interesting to know whether there is any consensus of opinion on the point.

J. M. BULLOCH.

#### PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. MURRAY is about to publish a series of letters written in 1794-6 by Morritt, the friend of Scott, and the connoisseur who, shortly after the Peninsular War, brought to England the 'Rokeby Venus.' Morritt at the time of these letters was in his earlier twenties, travelling through Greece and Asia Minor, and acquiring that direct knowledge of the scene of the 'Iliad' which he turned to good account in his controversy with Jacob Bryant, who would have it that Troy never existed at all.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN & HALL are publishing shortly two new novels which promise well: 'The Log of a Snob,' by Mr. Percy Westerman, recounting the adventures of an amateur yachtsman; and 'The Wonder-Worker,' a study of religious and social life in a provincial town, by Mr. Vincent Brown.

The same firm announce a book by Mr. Wadham Peacock, entitled 'Albania,' which deals with the history, politics, customs, and scenery of the country. Mr. Peacock, from his experience as Consul, should have much to say that is worth hearing.

DR. J. G. FRAZER has completed a third edition, in two volumes, of his 'Adonis, Attis, Osiris,' which forms Part IV. of 'The Golden Bough.' Dr. Frazer has also prepared a volume containing 'A General Index and Bibliography' for the entire 'Golden Bough.' All three volumes will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan shortly.

DR. BRADLEY'S Preface to the second half of Vol. VIII. of 'The Oxford English Dictionary,' which will be published next week, announces that Mr. C. T. Onions will edit independently the articles *Su-Sz*. Mr. Onions has already served about twenty years on the Dictionary, under Sir James Murray and Dr. Bradley, and has published, besides other works, 'The Oxford Shakespeare Glossary.' The present distribution of work among the four editors is, in Vol. IX., *Sp-Sq*, Dr. Craigie; *St*, Dr. Bradley; *Su*, Mr. Onions; in Vol. X. *Tr*, Sir James Murray.

The eight complete volumes of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' have dealt with 182,017 main words, 48,634 subordinate words, and 75,471 combinations, illustrated by 1,298,136 quotations. With *Ti-Trahys* a beginning has been made of the final volume.

THE MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS make the interesting announcement that on March 31st they are publishing the 'Chronica Johannis de Reading et Anonymi Cantuariensis,' edited, with an Introduction and notes, by Prof. James Tait. Although both these chronicles of the reign of Edward III. are known to historians, they have not previously been printed *in extenso*. The importance of Reading's chronicle as one of the sources of the St. Albans chronicle of Thomas Walsingham, and of the continuation of the English 'Brut,' has for some time been

recognized, but the full extent of the indebtedness of subsequent compilers to it, and the value of the passages they ignored, have not hitherto been appreciated. The Canterbury chronicle has not attracted the attention of any historian since Wharton's time.

MESSRS. LONGMANS are about to publish, under the title of 'The Economic Organisation of England: an Outline History', the course of lectures lately delivered at Hamburg by Prof. W. J. Ashley, at the invitation of the authorities of the Colonial Institute of that city. The purpose of the volume is to give a rapid sketch of the whole course of English economic development, regarded especially from the point of view of organization.

MR. MARTIN SECKER announces a cheaper issue of Mr. Compton Mackenzie's novel 'The Passionate Elopement.' The book, with a picture wrapper designed by Mr. J. R. Mounsell, will be ready for the Easter holidays.

MR. COMPTON MACKENZIE's health has lately been so bad that, though Mr. Secker expected until the last moment to announce this spring the publication of the second and final volume of 'Sinister Street,' it has been found necessary to postpone the book until next September. Mr. Mackenzie is at present living in the South of Italy, where for the last six months he has been completely incapacitated from work. Mr. Martin Secker, who is now staying with him, assures us that, while there is no cause for real anxiety, it is important that nothing should interfere with what, it is hoped, may prove a permanent cure.

THE first article by Mr. Roosevelt on his experiences as a 'Hunter-Naturalist in the Brazilian Wilderness' will appear in the April *Scribner* (due to-day), and will be illustrated by Mr. Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition.

*The Cornhill Magazine* for April opens with a poem, 'Narcissus,' by Mr. Robert Bridges, and concludes with 'Gerousios Oinos,' an unpublished poem by Browning. In 'Sixty Years in the Wilderness: Nearing Jordan,' Sir Henry Lucy tells of the earliest scheme of 'Home Rule all Round,' and of 'Mr. Punch's Young Men,' and gives the "sequence" to the 'Idyll,' told last month, besides several extracts from his diary of 1892. In 'His Last Duty' Col. Sir E. T. Thackeray narrates the valiant service rendered by a native officer. Col. C. E. Callwell writes on 'The Centenary of Orthez and Toulouse.' Mr. Frederic Harrison contributes an article on Bath; and Miss Evelyn March Phillips some interesting 'Leaves from the Notebooks of Lanoe Falconer.' In 'Knockmaroon' Miss W. M. Letts gives a picture of a child's life in an old house near Dublin. Irish also is 'The General Man,' a sketch by Mr. Alexis Roche. Short stories are 'From an Islington Window, No. III.,' by Miss Betham-Edwards; and 'The Bowl of Roses,' by Mr. Newton Adams.

## Literary Gossip.

MR. HUGH WALPOLE gave an excellent address on 'The Future of the Novel' to a full audience at the Women's Institute on Monday last. He was both candid and hopeful, and drew a much-needed distinction between the commercial author and the artist in romance or realism. With his main comments on the criticism of to-day we are in agreement, but we think there is more independent and honest work in the press than he indicated, though notices influenced by other than literary considerations are undoubtedly prevalent. Perhaps such notices do not take in the wary reader, but they serve to confuse his mind among varying judgments, and he thus gives up paying any attention at all to criticism, and relies on the verdict of a friend.

VISITORS to the London Museum, which is to be opened to the public on Monday next, will be struck by the simplicity of the arrangement, which is straightforwardly chronological. The development of the City of London is traced on the ground-floor, beginning with weapons and pottery belonging to Roman and Saxon times. In the gold and silver room there is an especially attractive collection of early seventeenth-century jewellery found in London in a wooden casket, and considered to be probably part of a jeweller's stock; the workmanship of this collection is beautiful.

Of special interest are the MSS. and printed books, among which is a copy of a charter of Henry III. granting a house to St. Peter's, Westminster, "and the monks there serving God," and a copy of the St. Albans 'Chronicle,' printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1497. One of the most valuable items in the Museum is the Cromwellian collection of the late Sir Richard Tangye. This includes an interesting case of early newspapers, among which are the *Mercurius Melancholicus, or Newes from Westminster and Other Parts*, of 1647, and *The English Post* of 1641, which contains news from Truro of "Turkish Pyrates." The personal relics of Cromwell include various letters and his family Bible, in which occur autographs of some of his relations; there is also a copy of his 'Soldier's Catechism.'

Among the china exhibits of the seventeenth century is some fine Lambeth Delft, made in imitation of the Dutch ware, and often ornamented by portraits of Charles II. In the sections dealing with the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the cases of jewels, dresses, and uniforms are especially noticeable; and of no small interest is the doll's house of 1740, the model of a typically Georgian dwelling.

IN the Annual Report of the Curators of the Bodleian for 1913, which we have just received, attention is drawn to two special features of the past year. The first is the new Bodleian Statute in English, an adaptation of the old Latin form, accepted by Convocation last May. The other is the construction of the subway connecting

the Bodleian proper with the Camera to facilitate the prompt delivery of books. During the construction of the subway two book-plates of Dr. Richard Rawlinson (d. 1755), engraved on copper, were found below the surface of the quadrangle.

The Report also contains lists of the chief donations of MSS. and printed books. We note among the chief purchases of old printed books

"The Diverting Jumble: or, They shall be saved. Being a Collection of Pamphlets which might have perished in Grocers, Cheesemongers, and Chandlers Shops. By Obadiah Bookworm." 2 vols. Lond., 1747.

A REMARKABLY fine portrait of George Eliot by Samuel Laurence is included in Messrs. Sotheby's catalogue of a sale on April 8th. This portrait belonged to the late Mr. John Blackwood, her publisher, and an additional interest attaches to it from the fact that, with the exception of the two portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, it is the only capable likeness of the great writer which is known to exist.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has set on foot a search for old British ballads. In the circular distributed to board-school teachers and others who are to make inquiry a list is given of 305 ballads known to exist, and of these 56, with divers variations, have already been discovered. The search is being pressed with some degree of urgency, for remote corners, in which till now traditions from the earliest days of settlement have lingered, are fast being invaded by modern agriculture and industry. Most of the ballads taken down come from the Southern Appalachians, the wild and woody mountain district which forms the hinterland of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, and Kentucky. Isolated Anglo-Saxon communities dating from the primitive times of occupation have maintained themselves here for generations, having for neighbours, in the days when the American colonies were formed, squatters who belonged to the poorer or less "desirable" class of immigrant—pushed out of the more prosperous lands, or seeking these wild solitudes for their own sake. It is easy to understand that legends and ballads would have a better chance of survival amid such surroundings, and in such a population, than amid the main current of American life, and that since that current is about to swamp them, it is necessary to make some haste in gathering this little harvest.

PROF. J. P. POSTGATE is acting as honorary editor of the Classical Section of the Riccardi Press Books. The edition of Cæsar's 'Gallic War,' lately announced (the fifth of the series), will be the first volume prepared under his auspices.

LAST THURSDAY Messrs. Sangorski & Sutcliffe began an exhibition of their bookbindings and illuminated manuscripts at 15, Poland Street, Oxford Street, W. The show will be open till next Thursday, and includes examples of the restoration and cleaning of old books and MSS. as well as elaborate binding.

## SCIENCE

AN AMERICAN WORK ON  
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

THESE two slender volumes on 'The Elements of Quantitative Chemical Analysis,' are, as we learn from the Preface, a transcript of the lectures delivered by the author during sixteen years' teaching as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Chicago. They cannot be accused of diffuseness; and we fancy that they would be more easily intelligible to one who had actually seen the experiments with which they are illustrated performed before his eyes than they are to the reader who has to trust for these either to his memory or the instructions in small type here appended. But the author is of opinion that analysis cannot be intelligently pursued unless the student has a grasp of first principles, and he therefore begins with a discussion of the theories of solution advanced by Van't Hoff, Arrhenius, and other lights of modern science. This is very well done, and his generalization that substances in dilute solutions behave, as regards osmotic pressure and other matters, much as if they were gases, leaves little to be desired.

Whether a knowledge of such matters is really of great importance to the student who desires to practise analysis professionally is another matter. We do not find on looking through Dr. Stieglitz's work that the practical methods he employs differ very materially from those employed by his predecessors before the new theories of solution were promulgated. Precipitation, or, to put it more plainly, the colour and appearance of the precipitates formed by the addition of certain tests to the solutions it is desired to analyze, make up, as ever, the staple of the procedure adopted.

Apart from this, we have little but praise for Dr. Stieglitz's book. His second volume is in effect a laboratory manual, thoughtfully interleaved with blank pages, on which the student is presumably expected to make notes, and full of technical hints, such as the hardly needed one that "potassium chlorate can produce very dangerous explosions with concentrated sulphuric acid"; but it is rather scrappy in places, and the account of the spectroscope given early in the volume will hardly be of much use to the student who has not handled that instrument. The "Preliminary Examination" of the substance to be analyzed is delayed until after the middle of the volume, instead of being found, as might have been expected, at its beginning; and one would have liked to see a little more space devoted to the technical art of the blow-pipe. Yet the chapter on the analysis

*The Elements of Qualitative Chemical Analysis.* By Julius Stieglitz.—Vol. I. Parts I. and II. *Fundamental Principles and their Application.* Vol. II. Parts III. and IV. *Laboratory Manual.* (Bell & Sons, 6s. each vol.)

of substances "insoluble" in water, acids, and *aqua regia* (is not *aqua regia* an acid?) is clear, if short, and the remarks on the examination of silicates are well worth reading. All necessary tables and even laboratory instructions accompany the book; but, on the whole, we think it will be of more use to refresh the memory of those who have attended Dr. Stieglitz's lectures than to students who have not had that advantage.

## SIR JOHN MURRAY.

SIR JOHN MURRAY, the eminent oceanographer, was killed on Monday last in a motor accident near Kirkliston. He was born at Coburg, Ontario, in 1841, and came to Scotland at the age of 17 to study at the University of Edinburgh. His work there was of a miscellaneous order, including literature under David Masson, and science under Tait, Kelvin, and Clerk Maxwell. In 1868 he visited Spitzbergen and the neighbouring regions in a Peterhead whaler. In 1871 and the following year he took part in the work of organizing and equipping the Challenger Expedition, upon which he served, and with which his name will always be connected. Sir Wyville Thomson was chief of the scientific staff, but Murray had charge of all the material collected during the voyage. His own work was a study of the deep-sea deposits, the vertebrates, protozoa, and pelagic organisms discovered. The reports upon the collections occupied many experts for a number of years, and in 1882, upon the death of Sir Wyville Thomson, Murray succeeded to the place of director and editor of the Challenger publications. He was joint author of the narrative of the cruise and the account of the deep-sea deposits, and sole author of the two volumes which summarize the results of the expedition. His disinterested enthusiasm may be seen in the fact that when, upon a disagreement arising, the Treasury declined to make further contribution to the publication of the reports, Murray paid many thousands of pounds out of his own pocket in order that the scheme might be worthily carried out to the end. He maintained at Edinburgh an oceanographical laboratory where the study of deep-sea deposits was steadily pursued, samples being sent to him from all over the world.

If none of his later work has quite the glamour which hangs over the Challenger Expedition, it was none the less abundant and useful. He explored the Faroe Channel in 1880 and 1882, and the coasts and lochs of Scotland in 1883 and 1894. He established marine laboratories on the Forth at Granton, and at Milport on the Clyde. In his investigation of the Scottish lochs he was assisted by a number of younger men, specialists in different departments, and the work on the subject published through the Royal Geographical Society is, perhaps, the finest example of such an investigation in the world. It was at his expense that a careful geological and biological examination of Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, was carried out; he obtained a lease of the island from the British Government, and formed a company to work the deposits of phosphates there.

He served on the Scottish Fishery Board, and was British delegate at the International Fisheries Conference at Stockholm in 1899; though, disapproving of the action of the Government, he declined to serve in later Conferences. He was an ardent supporter of Antarctic exploration, and did much to

promote the National Antarctic Expedition. A man of decided opinions and resolute will, with some touch of brusqueness in manner, he was at heart genial and sympathetic, and untiringly generous towards younger men.

## SOCIETIES.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—*March 12.*—Sir Hercules Read, President, in the chair.

Lord Ferrers read a paper by the Rev. Roland Borough on the Chapel of the Earl Ferrers at Staunton Harold.

The chapel at Staunton Harold was built by Sir Robert Shirley in 1653, and is therefore of great interest as being one of the few churches built during the Commonwealth. It stands close to the house, and consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, and tower at the west end. The nave has a clerestory, and is separated from the aisles by arcades of three bays. The nave roof is nearly flat, and the others very low pitched.

Within, a fine screen of good Renaissance work separates the nave from the tower, and supports the organ gallery, while another of wrought iron divides the nave from the chancel. The nave contains good square pews with doors.

The chancel is on the same level as the nave, but there is an ascent of three steps to the presbytery. Until recently these steps were fitted with movable kneeling-benches with flat tops, permanently hung with houseling cloths of dark-blue or purple cloth. The original hangings and cushions are still in use on the altar. The colour of this hanging (or pall) is of a dark-red purple, with heavy gold fringe. The fair linen cloth to the altar is fringed all round, and besides the corpora there is a long strip of old linen which seems to be a survival of the early mediaeval type. The plate is dated 1640, and is of silver gilt. It consists of two candlesticks, an almsdish, two chalices with covers, and two patens with stems and covers. Until comparatively recently it was the custom to place an Epistle and Gospel book at each end of the altar respectively, which is a very interesting survival of a primitive custom. It is also interesting to note that the Bidding prayer has never been discontinued, and that the separation of the sexes is strictly adhered to. In fact, the whole chapel and its services are a most interesting survival of earlier customs and arrangements.

Mr. Reginald Smith described the fragments of two cinerary urns from Deal exhibited by Mr. Hazzledine Warren, who will present them to the British Museum. They date from the Early Iron Age; and one with a fret and panel design incised on it represents a Hallstatt tradition that lingered on into the period of La Tène. Examples with dotted lines in Denmark and North Germany are assigned to the early centuries of the Roman Empire. Mr. Smith also commented on a gold fragment exhibited by Mr. L. A. Lawrence. It measures 1 inch in length, and is of butterfly form, the front being ornamented with a serpentine design in filigree. It was found on the shore at Selsey, but is not early British, like most gold fragments found there. The work is Anglo-Saxon, but not of the best period, and probably belongs to the ninth century, when the art of the Tara and Hunterston brooches had begun to decline.

**MATHEMATICAL.**—*March 12.*—Prof. A. E. H. Love, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Proudman and Ch. Jordan were nominated for membership.

Prof. W. Burnside read a paper 'On the Rational Solutions of the Equation  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 0$  in Quadratic Fields.' It has long been known that (except for the trivial solution  $x = -y, z = 0$ ) Fermat's equation  $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 0$  has no solutions in ordinary integers. It is proved here that if  $x, y, z$  belong to a quadratic field, there is one and only one new type of solution, and a general algebraic solution is found; an example is  $x = \frac{1}{2}(9 + \sqrt{5}), y = \frac{1}{2}(9 - \sqrt{5}), z = -6$ .

Prof. Harold Hilton read a joint paper by himself and Miss R. E. Colomb 'On Orthoptic and Isoptic Loci of Plane Curves.' The Plücker characteristic numbers are found for the orthoptic and isoptic loci of a plane curve; and certain examples of specially interesting types are completely worked out.

Mr. G. H. Hardy read a paper 'On the Roots of Riemann's Zeta Function.' Since Riemann's celebrated paper on prime numbers, many results have been obtained as to the distribution of the roots of the Zeta function. In this paper it is proved that an infinity of such roots exist with their real part equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; according to Riemann's famous conjecture, all the roots should have this property.

Dr. T. J. F. A. Bromwich read a paper on 'Normal Co-ordinates in Dynamics.' An expression in the form of a contour-integral is given to find the displacement of a dynamical system, at any time, in terms of the initial displacements and velocities; the system is supposed to be performing small oscillations, and to be subject to dissipative and gyrostatic forces, in addition to forces of the usual conservative type. The extension to continuous systems is also considered: the corresponding contour-integral can then be identified with the infinite series usually adopted for the solution (as, for example, in Fourier's problems in conduction of heat). The contour-integral can, however, be expressed in other forms which seem more convenient for calculation in certain problems.

METEOROLOGICAL.—March 18.—Mr. C. J. P. Cave, President, in the chair.—Prof. A. C. Seward gave a lecture on 'Climate as tested by Fossil Plants.' The geographical distribution of plants during the latter part of the Paleozoic era affords evidence of the existence of two botanical provinces, the northern province characterized by a luxuriant flora living under conditions more genial than those to which the poorer flora of the southern hemisphere was exposed. A general survey of the Jurassic flora of the world leads to the conclusion that the climate was comparatively uniform, and in Arctic and Antarctic regions much more genial than at the present day. The fossil floras of more recent geological periods furnish clear evidence of subtropical conditions in Europe; in later times the occurrence of northern types in Britain heralds the approach of the Glacial period, and in post-glacial beds are found fragmentary remains of immigrants from neighbouring floras which have largely contributed to our present flora.

ALCHEMICAL.—March 13.—Mr. H. Stanley Redgrave, Acting President, in the chair.—A lecture was delivered by Mr. B. Ralph Rowbottom dealing with the life, thought, and influence of the English alchemist and philosopher Roger Bacon. After stating that very little was known of the early events in Roger Bacon's life, the lecturer pointed out that two of the factors which were potent in the formation of his original and pregnant philosophy were his deep knowledge of mathematics, acquired during his stay at Oxford, and his study, at a slightly later period, of the best Arabic writers. The fact was next emphasized that although Roger Bacon was celebrated as an alchemist, his great achievement was the creation of a system to be applied in the unravelling of the laws of nature, which was remarkably similar to what we to-day call scientific method. The lecturer proceeded to deal with several of Roger Bacon's works, pointing out the extremely short time in which the most important were written, and he finally gave the construction of the 'Opus Majus' in detail.

The lecture was followed by an animated discussion. The full text of the lecture and an abstract of the discussion will be published in the March number of the Society's *Journal*.

#### MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

MON. Institute of British Architects, 8.—'On Borrowing in Architecture,' Mr. L. March Phillipps.

TUES. Society of Arts, 5.—'Surface Combustion,' Lecture II., Dr. W. E. Bone. (Harrow Lecture.)

—Geographical, 8.30.—'Lost Explorers of the Pacific,' Mr. Basil Thomson.

TUES. Horticultural, 3.—'The Pruning of Shrubs,' Mr. E. Beckett.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 3.—'Landscape and Natural Objects in Technical Art: Early Greece and its Precursors,' Mr. A. H. Smith.

—Colonial Institute, 4.—'The Empire and the Birth-Rate,' Dr. C. V. Drysdale.

—Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Some Recent Developments in Commercial Motor-Vehicles,' Mr. T. Clarkson; 'Comparative Economics of Tramways and Railless Electric Traction,' Mr. T. Gribble.

—Anthropological Institute, 8.15.—'Bellingshausen's Visit to Ono-i-Lau,' Sir E. im Thurn.

WED. Society of Arts, 4.30.—'Fashion in Art and Industry,' Sir C. Hansen.

—Society of Literature, 5.—'Carmen Sylva,' Prof. Gerrothohl.

—British Numismatic, 5.—'A Leader of a Forlorn Hope at St. Sebastian, 1812, with some Notes on the 33th Foot and its Medals,' Major Freer.

—Society of Antiquaries, 5.—'The Gold Collars, Medals, and Other Gravels of the British Officer of Portuguese for Services in the Peninsular War,' Mr. G. Winter.

—Geological, 8.—'The Composition of Rockallite,' Dr. H. S. Washington.

THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Progress of Modern Eugenics: (1) The First Decade, 1880-1900,' Mr. W. G. Peck.

—Royal, 5.30.—'On the Nature of the Tuber in Marsupial Enamel and its Bearing upon Enamel Development,' Mr. J. H. Mumford; 'Oxidation of Thiosulphate by Certain Bacteria in Pure Culture,' Mr. W. T. Lockett; 'The Production of Anthocyanins and Anthocyanidins,' Mr. A. E. Evans; and 'The Paper Chromatograph.'

—Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—'Current-Limiting Reactances on Large Power Systems,' Messrs. K. M. Payne and J. S. Peck.

—Irish Literary, 8.—Annual Meeting.

—Society of Antiquaries, 8.30.

—Victoria and Albert Museum, 8.30.—'Embroideries of the Greek Islands,' Mr. A. J. B. Wace.

FRI. Royal Institution, 8.—'Improvements in Long-Distance Telephony,' Prof. J. A. Fleming.

SAT. Royal Institution, 8.—'Recent Discoveries in Physical Science,' Lecture V., Prof. Sir J. Thomson.

—Irish Literary, 8.—'Irish Poets since 1900,' Mr. H. A. Law.

#### Science Gossip.

ON Friday of last week Miss Annie Cannon of the Harvard College Observatory was made an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. This distinction was conferred on Caroline Herschel, Mary Somerville, Agnes Clerke, and Mrs. Fleming, who was also on the Harvard staff. Lady Huggins is, at the present moment, at once the only other honorary member and the only other lady belonging to the Society. Miss Cannon has done distinguished work in the determination of star spectra, and has completed the classification of 150,000 stars on this basis.

PROF. A. S. EDDINGTON, Plumian Professor of Astronomy, has been appointed Director of the Observatory at Cambridge.

THE President and Council of the Royal Society have appointed Sir Francis Hopwood to succeed Sir Arthur Rucker on the General Board and Executive Committee of the National Physical Laboratory.

THE FARADAY SOCIETY will hold a general discussion on 'Optical Rotatory Power' next Friday, in the rooms of the Chemical Society, Burlington House. Prof. Percy F. Frankland will preside, and the meeting will be open to Fellows of the Chemical Society and Members of the Physical Society of London. Others desirous of being present should apply to the Secretary of the Faraday Society.

The programme includes papers by three foreign professors, Dr. Hans Rupe (Basle), Dr. H. Grossmann (Berlin), and Dr. Leo Tschugaeff (St. Petersburg).

A COLLECTION of specimens relating to the science of legal medicine has been formed at the Medical School of University College Hospital. These illustrate the effects of poisons upon the tissues, post-mortem changes, gunshot wounds, and bloodstains; and also include several examples of extraordinary injuries, such as the suit of clothes worn by a labourer who was killed by lightning, showing the clean-cut hole, about three inches in diameter, over the heart, which was all the damage done to the clothes, though the man's watch was fused; and the liver of the victim of a street accident, showing that the liver is a brittle organ, capable of being fractured.

ON Tuesday last Prof. Karl Pearson gave the concluding lecture of the public course on the work of the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics. The lecture dealt with 'Some Recent Misinterpretations of the Problem of Nature and Nurture,' and was, in great part, a criticism of the views on the relative importance of heredity and environment expressed by Prof. J. Arthur Thomson and Major Leonard Darwin. The lecturer ridiculed the suggestion of Prof. Thomson that the limits of nurture had not yet been discovered, that there were still 'fallow areas' in the brain. The remainder of the lecture was occupied with an explanation of the statistical methods employed by the Laboratory, with the assertion of the prepotency of heredity over environment, and with a simple statement of Galton's thesis that 'nature prevails over nurture,' for the benefit of those critics who, it was alleged, regarded Galton as a great teacher, but did not take the trouble to find out what he taught.

THE Social Research Prize of 100*l.* offered through the Governors of the London School of Economics by an anonymous donor has been awarded to Mr. Reginald Vivian Lennard for an essay on the question,

'Whether, and if so under what circumstances and to what extent, the Agricultural

Industry, as it is or as it might be carried on in Great Britain, could afford higher wages to those engaged in it.'

The essay, considerably enlarged, has just been published in book-form by Messrs. Macmillan.

THE problem of the transmission of plague has been considerably elucidated by discoveries recently made at the Lister Institute by Mr. A. W. Bacot and Dr. C. J. Martin. It has long been known that plague originates with rats, and is communicated to human beings by the rat-flea; but since the germs of plague were never found except in the lower tract of the alimentary canal of the flea, while it was only the flea's 'pricker' and mandibles which came into contact with human blood, the exact method of the transmission remained a mystery.

It has now been found that the plague bacillus multiplies in the stomach of the flea, and forms there solid jelly-like masses which block the entrance from the gut to the stomach. In a flea thus infected, the blood which it sucks into the gut can get no further. Contaminated by the mass of bacilli upon which it is driven, it is regurgitated, and it is thus that the blood of the rat or the human being on which it is feeding has the plague conveyed to it.

It seems that in Bombay, where plague has long prevailed, a race of rats is emerging which is resistant to the bacillus—offspring of the strains which have survived outbreaks of the epidemic through being naturally less susceptible to infection. There is at least a possibility that in course of time plague may in this way disappear from India.

WE were glad to see a gentleman who describes himself as a 'Landowner and Naturalist' putting in a plea for our English hedges against the dicta of the leading article on 'Hedges' in *The Times* of the 10th inst. The writer of the article was of opinion 'that it is not easy to say anything very convincing in defence of the English hedge,' and took it as settled that 'the new ideal of the English cultivator is the Canadian prairie.'

As we are sadly aware, the only defence of the hedge that will count as valid is the proof that it is the right thing from the scientific and commercial point of view. Questions of picturesqueness must not even be mooted, except with a smile, by the attacking side. So we are the more delighted to find Sir Hereward Wake insisting that without hedges isolation would be impossible, and foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax would rage from one end of England to the other; and also that without our hedge timber, summer drought would be much more formidable with us than it is now.

We may hesitate about making any particular assertion on either of these points, but on a third we are sure Sir Hereward Wake is right. He says that the hedges are the homes, not of the devastating sparrow, but of birds which are the farmers' best allies, and, moreover, that neither sparrows—if, indeed, they live in hedges—nor rats would tend to decrease through so small a misfortune as the demolition of this habitat; they would prove quite equal to the new situation, and not a detail of the present relentless war upon them could, through the destruction of the hedges, be omitted.

PROF. W. M. BAYLISS has in preparation a book entitled 'Principles of General Physiology,' which will be published by Messrs. Longmans. It will treat of the fundamental properties of animal and vegetable cells and organisms, and special attention will be given to phenomena which are not usually explained in similar books.

## FINE ARTS

## HENRY HOLIDAY AND VINCENT VAN GOGH.

It would be difficult to imagine a more striking contrast than that afforded by the two stories related in the books before us.

In his 'Reminiscences' Mr. Holiday tells us of the many things which have gone to make up for him "a busy and a happy life." Painting has apparently never appeared to him as anything particularly difficult or absorbing. He has always conformed to the Victorian standards of high art, and has painted pseudo-classical pictures something like Sir Edward Poynter's, designed stain glass windows something like Burne-Jones's, and supplied the print shops with a Dante "subject picture" some way after Rossetti. He has thus consistently catered with diligence for an existing market, and has never lacked recognition or pecuniary recompense. He gives us a description of his method of painting an imaginative picture:—

"I painted a picture this year of the 'Rhine-maidens,' from Wagner's 'Rheingold.' For this purpose I modelled the three nymphs, tinted them, and placed them in a large tank with a plate-glass front, filled with water, coloured transparent blue-green. I also modelled rocks, and the effect was curiously natural."

He does not reproduce a photograph of the result.

In his life Mr. Holiday has always had the respect for Victorian ideals that he exhibits in his work; and, although he records the fact that on one occasion he called a lady by her Christian name on the first occasion when he met her, his conduct appears to have been otherwise unimpeachable. He has moved in the best society. In Oxford he often called at tea-time on Mark Pattison and his wife, and he supplies a list of the distinguished guests at the house parties to which he has been invited from time to time—lists which read like the "Social and Personal" column in a daily newspaper. He has stayed at Muncaster Castle, and at Wilton Mr. Arthur Balfour turned over the pages for him while he played a slow movement of a Beethoven sonata to the company. But duet-playing has been the artist's favourite drawing-room accomplishment. He has played duets with several titled ladies, and at home with his wife he has, it appears, played a four-handed arrangement of 'Die Meistersinger' about thirty-two times.

As behoves an Englishman of the cultured classes, Mr. Holiday has done his share of travel. He has visited America, and in 1871 he went with Sir Norman

*Reminiscences of my Life.* By Henry Holiday. (Heinemann, 16s.)

*Personal Recollections of Vincent van Gogh.* By Elizabeth Du Quesne van Gogh. Translated by Katherine S. Dreier. (London, Constable & Co.; Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 7s. 6d.)

Lockyer to Ceylon to make drawings of the eclipse of the sun.

Such events belong to the prime of Mr. Holiday's life. Of late years he has been mainly interested in sociology. In 1889 the perusal of 'Looking Backward' exercised a profound influence on him; he agreed with the author that only by an entire reconstitution of existing social conditions could the ideal of Christian life be accomplished. He visited Bellamy in his "pretty white wooden house" in Connecticut, and discussed his Utopian scheme with him, and since then, with his family, has in many ways endeavoured to benefit humanity. They joined, for example, the "Healthy and Artistic Dress Union," and they have held numerous meetings to discuss Women's Suffrage. Mr. Holiday, though in favour of the movement, does not approve of Mrs. Pankhurst's methods, and "has told her so."

Indeed, Mr. Holiday is not shy in openly expressing his views. He indulges in dogmatic judgments on his brothers of the brush. Take, for example, his remarks on the Post-Impressionists. After a visit to the exhibition in the winter of 1910-11 at the Grafton Galleries, "the large majority of the pictures" seemed to him "the work of men who are as blind as posts to all impressions of natural beauty." He describes the work of the School as "a revelation of incompetence, ignorance and blindness." He adds:—

"There is one thing to which I am hostile, and that is the attempt to pass off bad, slovenly work under the cover of impudent pretensions."

Now, among the pictures shown at the Grafton Galleries Exhibition, upon an isolated visit to which Mr. Holiday apparently founds the criticisms quoted above, were a number of works by Vincent van Gogh, including the superb 'Orchard in Provence' (No. 49), and one of his most famous still-life pieces, 'Les Soleils' (No. 72). It is regrettable that the painter of the tinted nymphs in their tank looking so curiously natural did not regard these and other works by this master a little more attentively; had he done so, he would, we think, have admitted that Van Gogh's eye was as sensitive to "impressions of natural beauty" as his own.

The story of Van Gogh's life, as related by his sister, is one of the most tragic in art. In these 'Personal Recollections' we read of Van Gogh in London, teaching French and collecting overdue fees for his employer from the poverty-stricken parents of his pupils; of Van Gogh preaching the Gospel to the miners in the Borinage, and nursing the sick, and starving himself to give others bread; and, finally, of Van Gogh the artist, impelled by a burning desire to express the beauty of the visible world, working from sunrise to sunset beneath the blazing sun of the South, with money only for the bare necessities, without friends or womanhood in his life, for he was too poor and too engrossed in the task he had set himself to be able to indulge in social intercourse, travel or duets. It is a record calculated to disturb self-complacency.

The Van Gogh letters from Arles should be read in conjunction with this book. The two together supply a complete picture of a noble man and deep-feeling artist. No painter was ever more sincere than Van Gogh. He was of the race of the prophets. He painted as Savonarola preached, at the dictates of an inner necessity, with intense concentration and with an absolute goal, and his work shows this intensity and this singleness of purpose. He was possessed of a great conviction, a burning faith, and the ardour of his spirit consumed his body and his brain. He ranks with those who have given their lives for an ideal.

The translation is well done, reproducing the restrained but emotional character of the original, and includes a sound, though somewhat affected Foreword by Mr. Arthur B. Davis.

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE first exhibition of this Society under Mr. Brangwyn's presidency shows signs of a certain awakening to livelier possibilities. The movement is somewhat spasmodic, it is true, as though the result of a conscious determination to be vigorous; but it is a step in the right direction. By making a special feature of bold, direct execution in a semi-realistic vein the Society may again have a function in the artistic life of the country. With the tendency of advanced artistic thought to-day to distrust professional accomplishment, there may be a place for an exhibition which takes the opposite view, and is a theatre for the display of virtuosity.

This one fancies to be the programme of the R.B.A. as indicated by its choice of Mr. Brangwyn as President, his own contribution, *The Bridge, Avignon* (39), striking the note of rhetorical flourish suitable for giving confidence to his followers. It is obviously handsome, if built on a series of well-worn devices, culminating in an enormous black frame, which is, perhaps, a presidential prerogative. We hope that this is so, for one black frame in the middle of a wall looks magnificent, if properly utilized, as with Mr. Brangwyn it is sure to be. An exhibition in which any one may have a black frame speedily becomes intolerable in its insistent competition. Mr. Brangwyn's influence may also be seen in Mr. W. Walcot's large etching, *Antony in Egypt* (180)—better designed than anything he has yet done—and in the well-known lithographs by Mr. Spencer Pryse (151-3), shown here as a triptych. They hardly look as if they were originally devised for such a purpose, the right-hand panel, *Workless* (151), being by far the best, and nowise improved by the neighbourhood of the others. It is as good a poster of the naturalistic order as has been done in England, and the Independent Labour Party has, on the whole, shown more aptitude for art patronage than, say, the Government in commissioning the decorations in the Palace of Westminster. Mr. Alfred Hartley's *Versailles* (22) resembles Mr. Brangwyn's picture in its ready acceptance of an attractive architectural theme, necessarily striking if painted simply and boldly on so large a scale.

Other large canvases without the same decorative excuse are contributed by Mr. Young Hunter (245 and 303), whose vision is that of an average magazine illustrator, and by Mr. W. Murray Smith, who tries in

*The Bridge* (45) to carry out on a larger scale a subject which he had already handled admirably in little. It looks rather bald and empty, and its special qualities of intimate observation would no longer probably suffice, even if they were pushed to the same degree of intensity. This not being done, the same artist's *Piazzale Michelangiolo, Florence* (34), with its more modest and delicate workmanship, is evidently preferable. A little over-susave and pretty in taste, its accomplishment is evident—the accomplishment of a slightly self-conscious and dandified Corot. Mr. Davis Richter uses a simpler method of painting with a like superficial and sophisticated cleverness in his flower-piece *Anemone* (19), and more carefully in its clean definition in No. 35, *Wharfside*. Mr. E. Handley-Read's *Mother and Children, Zeeland* (86), is also noteworthy for its crisp, well-planned directness of statement. Such work is, perhaps, a trifle uninspired, but these painters are handy with their brushes, and know almost too unquestioningly what they are about.

Among the water-colours there is a larger proportion of works of a like reasonable efficiency. The most distinguished are those by Mr. W. Blundell Thompson, of which No. 145, *The Wethersfield Road*, is the best; but the drawings of Messrs. John Nickal (149 and 160), Charles Ince (134), Henry Butler (131), A. H. Elphinstone (162), Harry Becker (265), and W. T. M. Hawksworth (281) should also be noticed.

Of the invited work by artists outside the Society, Mr. James Pryde's *Sinister Interior* (5) is the most noteworthy. It is soundly constructed, from a technical point of view, though the artist's familiar type of design is on this occasion disturbed by the fact that the enormous doorway, seen apparently broadside on to the spectator, has one jamb set about six feet further into the picture than the other. This gives it a sudden twist, reminding us of Hogarth's plate illustrating possible errors of perspective. Mr. Pryde's function appears to us to lie in his respect for perspective, however he may defy probabilities in the matter of proportion.

#### OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE very latest developments of German art may be seen at the Twenty-One Gallery, York Buildings, Adelphi, in the prints and drawings of Messrs. Moriz Melzer, Kandinsky, Pechstein, and F. Marc, and others. Mr. Wyndham Lewis contributes a note to the catalogue in which discussion of the art of wood-engraving (not pre-eminently as shown in this exhibition) is conducted in a characteristically explosive fashion, recalling the progress of a motor bicycle. At first the unaccustomed reader expects a bullet with each report. On the walls are the same modern abruptness and impatience, the same apparent indifference as to whether what is set down gets to the spectator or not; and it is not to be denied that these qualities have their attractive side, though they are precisely the qualities which a generation ago were recognized as the hall-mark of incapacity. We can now see that this was a mistake, though we may not all go so far as to exalt impatience and clumsiness as essential virtues. Among Mr. Melzer's coloured pictures *The White Horse* (11) appears to us the finest—a spacious, rather noble design. *Wide Horizons* (8) recalls the rough sketches of Tintoretto. Mr. Bolz's *Maskefest* (in folio) is magnificently luxurious in its riot of form and richly varied proportion of black and white. Mr. Marc is most interesting when not too studiously imitative of Japanese models.

At the Galleries of Messrs. Goupil & Co. the drawings by Signor Alberto Martini belong to a slightly earlier phase of German design, depending for their *macabre* suggestiveness on very material devices: details of decomposition, the monstrous reversion of mankind towards lower forms of life. Signor Martini has certainly mastered the fact that to us as vertebrates there is an essential horridness in organisms lacking in bone, in forms liable to unexpected jelly-like swellings. Thus he again and again achieves the disgusting with considerable success. There are other drawings, such as Nos. 69 and 102, which show imaginative power outside this his favourite realm, and throughout his work his tight, literal handling is the efficient servant of his very definite power of invention.

In the galleries adjoining, the exhibition of the Black Frame Sketch Club illustrates the objectionable effect, above referred to, of such a method of presenting pictures. Mr. J. H. Loble's *Winter Sunshine* (57) is the best exhibit. Mr. Frank Emanuel's collection of etchings includes a graceful little landscape, *Cock-crow* (5), as well as some firmly drawn street scenes, such as *La vieille Boucherie* (9).

At Messrs. Tooth's Gallery Mr. Isaac Israels shows a collection of pictures not remarkable, though some of them reveal a sound method of noting a colour-scheme, witness No. 17, *Morning in the Park*. His subjects have not the sentimental attraction of his more famous relative's themes, but they appear to us more sincerely felt, and quite as well painted.

At the Leicester Galleries Miss Winifred Austen's water-colours of birds and beasts are wonderfully clean and dexterous in manipulation, but have the slightly dull outlook which we associate with the artist who uses stuffed specimens to fortify his observation from life. Mr. Oliver Hall exploits various romantic sites in a series of brown landscapes, carefully designed in detail, but lacking in breadth of vision. No. 38, *Interior of a Wood*, is one of the best.

#### Fine Art Gossip.

THE work of restoring the cuts made in the Rokeby 'Venus' is proceeding satisfactorily, and it is said that it will only be possible by very minute inspection to detect the damaged parts. Meanwhile, a portion of the National Gallery, though it is closed to the general public, is being opened to students.

VISCOUNT BRYCE has been appointed a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery in the room of the late Lord Knutsford.

ROMNEY's portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milles, painted in 1780, and till within the last few days in the possession of representatives of the Milles family, have just been acquired by Messrs. Wallis of Pall Mall. Jeremiah Milles, a handsome man, in an old-gold coat and knee-breeches, with a red velvet cloak thrown over his shoulders, stands in a landscape, holding a book in his left hand. His wife is in white, with blue sash and red velvet cloak.

AN exhibition of portraits, landscapes, and water-colour drawings by Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. MacCormick, and Miss Clare Marsh was opened last week in Dublin by Sir Walter Armstrong. Mrs. Marsh's water-colour landscapes are, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the exhibition, which is of unusual merit.

It is said that Millet's picture 'Œdipus taken down from the Tree' has been sold by Messrs. Cottier of New York to a Canadian. It was exhibited at the Salon of 1849, and the story goes that Millet, being short of canvases, painted it atop of a 'St. Jerome' which was offered to the Salon in 1846, and rejected.

THE ALLIED ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION will hold their London Salon this year in June instead of July, and at the Holland Park Hall instead of at the Albert Hall, the move having been made in order to get the whole exhibition upon one level.

THE ART WORKERS' GUILD, which has been domiciled in Clifford's Inn Hall for the last seventeen years, is removing to its new home at 6, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, in April, having acquired the remainder of the lease—some 880 years—granted in Queen Anne's reign to Sir G. Nathaniel Curzon. The Guild, of which William Morris was once a prominent member, will have its home in the same square in which he established his first studio, and worked until the move was made to Merton Abbey.

MRS. ARTHUR STRONG, Assistant Director of the British School of Rome, has been elected a Foreign Honorary Member of the Archaeological Institute of America. Mrs. Strong recently delivered a course of lectures at the American and Canadian centres of the Institute. She is lecturing shortly at the School on 'Great Works of Art in American Museums' (New York, Boston, Philadelphia).

THE GERMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT ATHENS has been penetrating below the palace at Tiryns uncovered by Schliemann and Dörpfeld, and has excavated, among other habitations, a circular building about fourteen metres in diameter, built before 1500 B.C., which is probably the most ancient palace of the lords of Tiryns. A 'beehive' tomb in good preservation has also been excavated; it is, however, empty, and appears to have been used at some time during the Roman Empire as an oil-mill.

SOME years ago Prof. Percy Gardner wrote a little work which he called 'A Grammar of Greek Art.' Of this he has now prepared a revised and much enlarged version, and is about to issue it under the title of 'The Principles of Greek Art.' The volume will be included in Messrs. Macmillan's 'Handbooks of Archaeology and Antiquities,' and will be illustrated.

ON Thursday next, at 8.30 p.m., Mr. A. J. B. Wace will lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum on 'Greek Embroideries, their Origins and Uses'; and on Thursday, April 2nd, at the same place and hour, Mr. A. F. Kendrick will lecture on 'Some Sources of Modern Textile Design.' These will be the last lectures of the current session. It is hoped to arrange a further series in October next.

THE HOUGHTON MIFFLIN CO. of Boston and New York have become publishers for the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. They thus issue, *inter alia*, *The Print Collectors' Quarterly*, which appears in February, April, October, and December, and is edited by Mr. FitzRoy Carrington, who is Curator of the Print Department of the Museum, and lectures on engraving at Harvard University.

ON Tuesday last the names were published of those who constitute the Advisory Boards for England, Scotland, and Wales, which have now been formed by the Commissioners of Works under the Ancient Monuments Consolidation and Amendment Act, 1913. Mr. Lionel Earle is chairman of

the English Board, and Lord Burghclere represents on it the Royal Commission on Historic Monuments; Sir John Stirling-Maxwell is chairman of the Scotch Board, and Sir Herbert Maxwell representative of the Royal Commission. Of the Welsh Board the chairman is Sir E. Vincent Evans, and the representative of the Royal Commission, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Ll. Morgan.

M. MAURICE BARRÈS is making determined efforts to preserve the old churches of France. These number about 80,000, and only 2,000 of them have been counted as historical monuments, and as such entitled to preservation at the hands of the State. On Thursday of last week M. Barrès delivered a vigorous address on the subject at the Université des Annales, pointing out that, apart from religion, the callous indifference of some of the communes to the conditions of the churches was, from the points of view of history, art, and morals, a thing grievously to be deplored.

On Saturday last the West Tower of the Minster at Neuss, in Rhenish Prussia—the Quirinus-Kirche, built in 1209, and one of the best examples of Rhenish Gothic—was burnt down, it is supposed by a short circuit in the electric apparatus for ringing the bells. The six o'clock Mass was being celebrated, when suddenly there was a loud report, and all the lights went out. The vergers, hastening to the tower, found the belfry blazing.

The local fire brigade had its steam hose under repair, and could do little against the flames. By the time the Düsseldorf brigade came upon the scene, the roof of the nave was beginning to catch fire from the showers of sparks. The tower fell in, and the bells, with a terrific crash, came down through the vaulting of the roof on to the organ. Fortunately, after an hour's hard work, the roof of the nave was saved, without having been greatly injured, nor was the East Tower, on which is the statue of the patron saint, much damaged, nor any one of the treasures contained in the Minster injured.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE have nearly ready 'Heraldry in Scotland,' including a recension of the late George Seton's 'Law and Practice of Heraldry in Scotland,' by Mr. J. H. Stevenson, Unicorn Pursuivant. The work, which occupies two volumes, and contains upwards of 300 illustrations, was originally designed as a new edition of Seton's authoritative book, now out of print, but the enlargements and alterations are so extensive that it is virtually a new book. It will be published in an ordinary form as well as an édition de luxe, but both issues are limited.

#### PICTURES AND DRAWINGS.

At Messrs. Christie's sale on Friday, the 13th inst., N. de Largillière's picture of the Duchesse de Phélier, in yellow embroidered dress with mauve scarf, fetched 304*l.* 10*s.* II. Alken's drawings, The Paces of the Horse (a set of six), brought 117*l.* 12*s.*, and Steeplechasing (a set of four), 115*l.* 10*s.*

#### ENGRAVINGS AND ETCHINGS.

On Monday and Tuesday, the 9th and 10th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the first portion of the collection of engravings formed by the late Mr. Edward J. Reiss, the chief prices being the following: Sir R. Strange, after Van Dyck, King Charles standing by his Horse, 75*l.* Nanteuil, tinted drawing, a Portrait of Himself, 60*l.* Burweiler, after Franz Hals, The Guitar Player, 70*l.*

On Thursday and Friday, the 12th and 13th inst., Messrs. Sotheby sold the more modern portion of the same collection and other modern etchings and engravings, when Sir F. S. Haden's *Etudes à l'Eau-forte* fetched 190*l.*

#### Musical Gossip.

M. ALEXANDER SCRIBBIN'S 'Prometheus' ('The Poem of Fire') was performed at the Symphony Concert, Queen's Hall, last Saturday afternoon, the composer playing the difficult pianoforte part. Mention was made of this work when it was produced last year under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and we are still of opinion that the composer's theosophical programme cannot be expressed in musical terms. At any rate, if he considers it essential to the understanding and appreciation of the music, a detailed description from his pen, with examples, would certainly be of considerable help. To us the most interesting features are the new scale, the harmonies, and the orchestration, and of these M. Scriabin himself, or some coming man, may make more inspired use. Then again the pianoforte part, though admirably rendered by M. Scriabin, is disturbing. The tone of the piano does not coalesce with those of the other instruments. No orchestral work with such high aims was ever written with an important piano part.

The performance, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, was excellent; and whatever may be thought of the work, Sir Henry deserves thanks for giving opportunities of hearing what contemporaries are doing, among whom M. Scriabin is prominent. The composer also played at this concert his early Pianoforte Concerto in F sharp minor. It is the pleasant work of a skilful pianist; there are no signs of the coming man; in form it is classical. The playing was notable for delicacy.

THE programme of the sixth Philharmonic Concert, at Queen's Hall on the 16th inst., began with Mendelssohn's 'Italian' Symphony, which has not been given at a Philharmonic Concert since Sir Alexander Mackenzie conducted it on November 4th, 1897, the fiftieth anniversary of the composer's death. When James Davidson heard of it he exclaimed, "Art is dead!" But a new art had just arisen, which, after a long struggle, conquered. Mendelssohn, who had been overrated, became underrated. Party spirit ran high for a time; at the present day juster views prevail. The 'Italian' Symphony is not so characteristic as the 'Scotch'; anyhow, to ears accustomed to Wagner and to much Russian music, instinct with rhythmic life and colour, it no longer makes the same appeal as formerly. Moreover, it was followed by Strauss's powerful 'Tod und Verklärung.' Herr Menzelberg conducted the former work in faultless manner, but the latter with all sympathy and enthusiasm.

In the second part of the programme came two interesting works of César Franck the symphonic poem, 'Les Djinns' and the Symphonic Variations, in both of which the pianoforte part was played in masterful style by M. Cortot, the eminent French pianist. Between them was placed Mr. Frank Bridge's 'Dance Poem,' given for the first time under the direction of the composer. He has talent, and the music certainly shows skill, but for the most part it did not seem in keeping either with the general title or with the headings of the various sections. Further, considered apart from the poetic basis, it gave the impression of being made, not inspired.

THE programme of the third Classical Concert, at Bechstein Hall last Wednesday evening, included no novelty; moreover, two of the three instrumental works were of a light order. First came Beethoven's Quartet in B flat, Op. 18, No. 6, and in the

writing, though we may miss the grand style of a later period, we get the freshness of youth, which, with all great composers, soon fades. The rendering of it by the Geloso Quartet was excellent. Their precision is remarkable, though not of a military kind; their interpretation was full of life and soul. Mozart's Quartet in D for Flute (Mr. Albert Fransella) and Strings is a bright work, though it does not, like the previous one, give glimpses of the coming man. The four Geloso players had their finest opportunity in the Debussy Quartet in C minor, and of this they availed themselves to the full. Mr. Campbell McInnes was heard in a not very characteristic song by Schumann, and in two by Schubert, but he was not at his best; he seemed to sing with difficulty, as if suffering from a cold.

MR. MURRAY DAVEY, who sang so impressively the small part of Titurel in the recent 'Parsifal' performances at Covent Garden, gave an interesting song recital at the Aeolian Hall last Wednesday afternoon. He opened with the two songs 'O Isis und Osiris' and 'In diesen heil'gen Hallen,' to which justice can only be rendered by a deep bass voice such as Mr. Davey possesses. He afterwards sang Schubert's 'Der Tod und das Mädchen,' ending on the D an octave lower than the one printed—an improvement of which Schubert, no doubt, would have approved. The singer's rendering of 'Der Doppelgänger' was dramatically powerful.

Mr. Davey also sang two groups of songs of his own composition, the first consisting of three settings of seventeenth-century poems by Herrick, John Dowland, and John Attye. The music is simple and quaint, though without being a mere imitation of old style. The second, a French group, were still more to our liking. There is no straining after effect, and there are no strange chords or puzzling rhythms, but no lack of skill and thought. 'Il était une Fois' and 'Crapaud' are very clever. Both groups were ably accompanied by Madame Poldowski, and between them Mr. Davey sang some of her own delightful songs.

THE STERLING MACKINLAY OPERATIC SOCIETY will give performances of Paul Lacome's romantic opera 'Ma Mie Rosette' on Friday and Saturday in next week, at King's Hall, King Street, Covent Garden. The proceeds are to be handed to the Eton Mission.

THE grand season at Covent Garden opens on April 20th and ends on July 27th. There will be two cycles of the 'Ring' (April 21st, 22nd, 25th, and 27th, and May 4th, 5th, 7th, and 9th); and performances of 'Die Meistersinger' and 'Parsifal,' possibly also of 'Lohengrin.' They will all be given under the direction of Herr Arthur Nikisch and Mr. Albert Coates: the latter during the recent German season proved his mastery as a Wagner conductor. All works named above will be sung in German, and without cuts.

Two novelties are announced: one by Italo Montemezzi, entitled 'L'Amore dei tre re,' the other 'Francesca da Rimini,' by Riccardo Zandonai, whose 'Conchita,' performed at Covent Garden, though not altogether successful, and to a considerable extent on account of its libretto, gave promise of something stronger. Both novelties have won favour in Italy, and the first also in America. There will also be some interesting revivals: Mozart's 'Nozze di Figaro,' Verdi's 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' 'Falstaff,' and 'Otello,' and Boito's 'Mefistofele.'

SIR JOSEPH BEECHAM announces a second season of Russian opera at Drury Lane, to open on May 20, and end on July 25; and from the works promised it ought to prove as interesting and exciting as that of last year. The two operas of Moussorgsky and the one by Rimsky-Korsakoff will be repeated, and there will be four new: 'A Night of May' and 'The Golden Cock,' by Rimsky-Korsakoff; 'Prince Igor,' by Borodin; and 'The Nightingale,' by Stravinsky. 'The Golden Cock' was the last opera the composer wrote, and he died a few days after its production at a private theatre in Moscow. Stravinsky's is his latest work. Rimsky-Korsakoff and Glasounov are said to have completed 'Prince Igor' after Borodin's death in 1887.

There will also be four new ballets: Dr. Richard Strauss's 'The Legend of Joseph,' M. Maurice Ravel's 'Daphnis and Chloe,' Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Antar,' and Steinberg's 'Midas.'

Madame Karsavina will return, also M. Chaliapine. The conductors will be MM. Thomas Beecham, Emil Cooper, and Leon Steinberg mentioned above; and for the Ballet MM. Richard Strauss, Thomas Beecham, Pierre Monteux, and René Bâton.

THE first performance of Herr Felix Weingartner's new opera 'Cain and Abel' will take place under his direction at Darmstadt on May 17th.

MR. DANIEL MAYER announces a Beethoven Festival, to be given at Queen's Hall, April 20th to 25th. All the nine Symphonies are to be performed, four of the five Pianoforte Concertos, and the Concerto for the Violin. There will also be vocal music, with excellent songs. The London Symphony Orchestra and the Leeds Philharmonic Chorus (200 voices) are engaged. M. Henri Verbruggen will be the conductor.

MR. J. W. IVIMEY has been engaged by the London County Council to stimulate appreciation of music among the students. His first lecture was given at Fulham.

THE scheme of the forthcoming festival at Torquay, mentioned last week, includes, in addition to M. Stravinsky's Symphony, an Orchestral Suite, 'The Pool,' by Mr. G. H. Clutsam, and an orchestral work by Mr. Percy Pitt. Messrs. Thomas Beecham, Percy Grainger, Percy Pitt, and Basil Hindenberg will be the conductors.

A GERMAN statistician has calculated the average length of the lives of musicians during the period between January 1st, 1870, and December 31st, 1913, and he places it at 61 years. The most interesting part of his calculation is the fact that during that period four centenarians passed away, namely, Elise Farnesie, who died in 1884, aged 105; Johann Christian Hilf, conductor at Baden, aged 103; Manuel Garcia, in his 102nd year; and Benedetto Bazetti of Turin. Only one of these seems to have been of any note.

CURS have been made in Handel's 'Messiah'—and indeed in most, if not all, of his oratorios—but an additional number by another composer would, at any rate since the days of Handel, when 'Israel in Egypt' was advertised as "shortened and intermixed with songs," seem to be unique. An instance, however, occurred at Bath at the beginning of last century. Dr. Harrington is well known as a leader of the Bath Harmonic Society, of which he was first president. He composed various songs and a little sacred music. Among the latter was a sacred dirge 'Eloï! or, the Death of Christ.' It was written in 1800 "for the

solemn service of Passion Week"; moreover, it was dedicated to George III. The Doctor showed it to Rauzzini—at whose house, by the way, Haydn and Dr. Burney spent three days in 1794—who had it performed at his concerts. Of this composition the following occurs in a biographical sketch of Dr. Harrington, signed "Philo-Musicus," in the third volume of *The Bath and Bristol Magazine* for 1834:—

"I believe that it was first performed in the second part of the oratorio of the 'Messiah.' In which situation it has always since been sung; being considered, in Bath, at least, as admirably calculated to fill that place in the oratorio. It has ever since been sung at the Abbey Church."

This 'Eloï!' is inscribed on Dr. Harrington's monument in that church. He was 70 years old when he wrote it. Dr. Burney published a letter in one of the Bath papers, which ends thus:—

"The singing together in prayer of supplication, fugue or imitation, are absolutely prohibited by propriety and common sense. These observations are wholly avoided in the plain counterpart of the sacred 'Eloï.'"

Grove's 'Dictionary' mentions the Dirge, but not the use made of it.

#### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN.	Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
—	St. Paul's Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
MON.	Miss Walling's Sons' Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	M. B. Ellis's Chamber Concert, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
TUES.	— Oxford House Choral Society, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
—	Elena Gherardi's Vocal Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Bach Choir, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	Banche Newcombe's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
WED.	Classical Concert Society, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Henri Etlin's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.
—	Vera Brock's Orchestral Concert, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	HeLEN MOTT and DOROTHY WEBB's Sonsata and Song Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS.	F. S. Kelly's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
—	——— Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
—	Jean Sterling Mackinlay's Recital, 3.30, Little Theatre.
—	Royal Choral Society, 8, Royal Albert Hall.
—	Royal Philharmonic Recital, 8.30, Queen's Hall.
FRI.	Lee Ornstein's Pianoforte Recital of Futurist Music, 8.15, Steinway Hall.
—	F. B. Ellis's Concert of Modern Orchestral Music, 8.15, Queen's Hall.
—	——— Concert, 8.30, Arts Centre.
SAT.	Frederic Lamond's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
—	Queen's Hall Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.

#### PURCELL'S MUSIC IN FRANCE.

IN noticing a performance of Purcell's 'Golden Sonata' given at the Paris Conservatoire on February 25th, a paragraph of 'Musical Gossip' in *The Athenæum* of the 7th inst. remarks:—

"It was probably the first time that any work of his [Purcell's] has been produced in France—at least in modern times."

This was far from being Purcell's first introduction into France, as will be seen by the following list of his music which has been produced in Paris by Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch: The Toccata for harpsichord at a meeting of the S.I.M. at the Bibliothèque Nationale, November, 1910, and at Mr. Dolmetsch's concert, Salle Gaveau, April, 1912, when the Violin Sonata was also played by the concert-giver; 'Fantazia upon One Note' for 5 violins, at a Masonic Society concert, January, 1913, and at a concert of English Music of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries at the Université Populaire, where a Prelude, Ground, and Hornpipe for harpsichord were also played, May, 1913; these three harpsichord pieces were repeated at a concert (under Mr. Dolmetsch's direction) of the Chanteurs de la Renaissance, June, 1913. The Toccata and Ground were also both played on two separate occasions at the Sorbonne last January.

BEATRICE HORNE.

\*\* The paragraph alluded to was not written by our music critic, but was sent by a French correspondent.

#### DRAMA

*The Comedies of Holberg.* By Oscar James Campbell. "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature." (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press; London, Milford, 10s. 6d. net.)

PROF. CAMPBELL's study of the sources of Holberg's plays is the first book in the English language to deal with this important dramatist. The Danish Baron's influence never extended to England; his imitations of Molière and his modifications of the *commedia dell' arte* were scarcely calculated to find favour in the country of Congreve. Translators at all times have fought shy of Holberg's works, and, up to the present, only a few plays, a little history, and a satire, of all his long list of compositions, have filtered through into the English language. Suffragists have yet to be made acquainted with his case for the political enfranchisement of women, written as long ago as 1722.

It was also in 1722 that it occurred to Holberg that the only theatre in Copenhagen with the right to produce comedy had to rely entirely upon translations from the French, and he at once set to work to write plays that should be Danish. Five plays by him were written and produced the same year. For three years he worked assiduously, until he was exhausted by these and other labours. Then the theatre failed, and no more plays were needed. In 1750 he once more took up his pen to write for the theatre, and wrote six plays in his old age.

The extent of Holberg's indebtedness to Molière has already been studied by A. Legrelle in 'Holberg Consideré comme Imitateur de Molière' (1864). In the opinion of Prof. Campbell, Legrelle exaggerated the similarities; Holberg is always a debtor, but Molière is not the only lender. Prof. Campbell has examined the fifty-five comedies in Gherardi's collection, and finds that Holberg had freely helped himself to these French modifications of the original Italian *commedia dell' arte*. He points out the numerous recurrences of the distinguishing features of the *commedia* in Holberg's plays, showing how he had introduced fresh modifications to bring the original into sympathy with the Danish character. The section of the book dealing with this part of the subject impresses us as an admirably executed piece of work. The author has spared himself no pains to study the plays which Holberg, in his extensive travels, might have seen and later used as models.

The same thoroughness is applied to 'Holberg and English Literature'—a chapter that is of necessity largely conjectural. What plays were there to be seen during the two years that Holberg was at Oxford, and what did he think of them? He himself says not a word on the subject. Holberg probably saw the original of one of his plays in the adventures of Christopher Sly, and he may, on general principles, have been influenced

by Farquhar. Essays in *The Tatler* may have given birth to one or two situations, but the haul is minute, for so large a net as the author has cast.

The humour of Holberg is either satirical or made up from a recipe, and to-day appears elementary and knock-about. His *Henrichs* and *Pernilles*, adapted from the *Arlequin* and *Columbine* of the *commedia dell' arte*, are the sources of the fun. The Danish peasant, man or woman, is presented occasionally with realism. There is no attempt made, as with the Elizabethans, to dramatize well-known stories or historical episodes. It is as an adapter of foreign conventions that Holberg best shows his dramatic gift.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'HELEN OF THE HIGH HAND' is now being preceded at the Vaudeville by 'The Rest Cure,' a one-act play by G. E. Jennings, remarkably well-knit in structure, and truly comical in effect. It represents the first hour or so spent by a *malade imaginaire* in a nursing home. Far from proving the refuge which the overwrought author of *vers libres* is seeking, it turns out to be the very antithesis of his or any one else's dreams. Instead of quiet, there is an unceasing, nerve-racking succession of whistles, screeches, and bangs; instead of dainty food delicately served, tepid boiled mutton and suet pudding; instead of a glowing fire noiselessly replenished by a gloved hand, a sulky grate fed by a rattling avalanche from a scuttle; instead of the cheerful society of a ministering angel, there are two attendant fiends: Dark Cat, whose conversation dwells lugubriously on the imminent dissolution of the patient, and Fair Cat, a typical minx. The "nervy" author—played to perfection by Mr. Otho Stuart—is befriended by the maid-of-all-work (Phyllis Stuckey), a 'cute young person who makes some cynical observations on the *raison d'être* of the nursing home. Laughter is a fine tonic: every one who witnesses 'The Rest Cure' will have a plentiful dose of it.

MR. SUTRO'S 'The Two Virtues' is now preceded at the St. James's by an amusing trifle from the pen of Mr. Max Beerbohm called 'A Social Success.' A young man about town, anxious to escape the boredom of multitudinous social engagements, cheats at poker, only to find that his friends, instead of deserting him, rally to his side in his supposed disgrace, assuring him that "there are many worse things in the world than cheating at cards." Mr. Reginald Owen enacted the part of the *blasé* young man with ease and humour. Mr. Beerbohm's dialogue is often witty.

We were glad to notice that the elocution of one or two of the characters in the longer play showed improvement.

AT Drury Lane the popular melodrama 'Sealed Orders' resumed its run—interrupted at Christmas by the pantomime—on Thursday evening. There is no important alteration in the cast.

THE "New Company" of the Abbey Theatre, which has been formed under Lady Gregory's management to carry on its work during the absence of the First Company in America, produced two new plays last week in Dublin. 'The Orangeman,' by Mr. St. John Ervine, is a humorous sketch of life in the north of Ireland; while in 'The Lord Mayor' Mr. Edward MacNulty has turned to the untried field of lower-class Dublin life, and has gleaned therefrom a most entertaining comedy. The plays were acted with great spirit. Lady Gregory is to be congratulated on her new venture.

THE inauguration of the Burbage memorial, announced in our last issue, duly took place on Monday last, when, after a short service, Sir George Alexander unveiled Mr. Ansell's tablet, and said a few words commemorative of the debt owed by the stage to James and Richard Burbage. A seat has been erected in the church garden, now a public open space, as a further memorial of these fellow-workers with Shakespeare.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. P. M.—H. G. R.—O. S.—M. S.—R. A. S. J.—Received.

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